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Evidence Barred in Ver Trial

Move Is Called Blow to Aquino Case Prosecution

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MANILA — The court presiding over the murder trial of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. threw out Thursday self-incriminating testimony given by Fabian C. Ver, the former armed forces chief of staff, and seven other soldiers charged in a plot to assassinate the opposition leader.

The decision is considered highly damaging to the prosecution's case against the eight, all of whom were charged as accessories in Mr. Aquino's killing.

One of the three presiding judges, Augusto Amores, said the ruling was "definitely a blow to the prosecution. Asked if it was a fatal blow to the case against the accessories, Judge Amores replied, "I think so."

General Ver's lawyer, Antonio Coronado, said he now wanted to file a motion to dismiss the charges against his client. The defense presentation in the trial is scheduled to begin next week, but Mr. Coronado said, "You don't defend yourself against nothing."

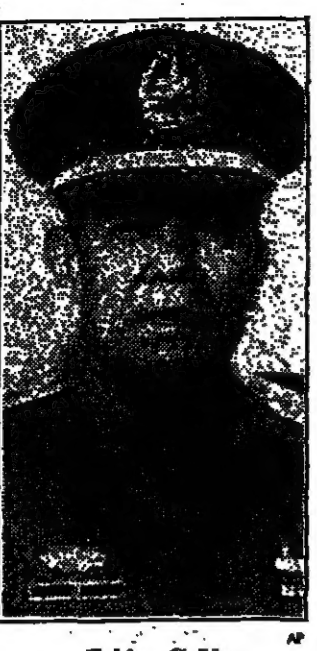
The inadmissible testimony was given by the eight men before a citizens fact-finding board that concluded in October that Mr. Aquino was killed in a military conspiracy. The board report formed the basis of the prosecution case in the trial.

The court decision came in response to a defense motion asking that the testimony of the accessories be declared inadmissible because of the constitutional protection against self-incrimination.

Mr. Aquino was shot to death at the Manila International Airport on Aug. 21, 1983, when he returned to his homeland after three years of self-imposed exile in the United States. The military claimed that the opposition leader was killed by a lone gunman, Rolando Galman, who had been hired by Communists.

The board's conclusions refuted the official version and found that Mr. Aquino had been the victim of a military plot that involved high-ranking officers including General Ver, a cousin and close friend of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

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Fabian C. Ver

U.S. Army Fears Loss From Spies In the Navy

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The army has set up a special team to assess the losses it may have suffered from a spy ring, Defense Department officials say, confirming fears that an FBI agent testified against one of the spy suspects, Page 3.

compromises to sensitive operations may extend beyond the navy.

The army, air force and marine corps, in coding sensitive messages, use equipment similar to the devices the navy believes were compromised, allowing the Soviet Union to read top-secret U.S. communications for years, sources said Wednesday.

The Pentagon said Thursday that the spy ring was also checking for possible damage, United Press International reported. But a Pentagon spokesman said there was no indication that the spy ring had spread beyond the navy to include operatives in other services.

The spy force, like the army, has created a task force to assess possible damage, a spokesman for the service said. The Pentagon spokesman said the navy was including

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

Takeover Accepted By TWA

It Endorses Bid Of \$793 Million From Texas Air

By Mark Potts
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Trans World Airlines Inc. agreed Thursday to be taken over by Texas Air Corp. for \$793.5 million in a merger that would create the United States' second-largest airline.

TWA, a major force in transatlantic service, had been seeking a friendly buyer for the past month to block a bid by Carl C. Icahn, a New York financier. Mr. Icahn's investment group bought 11.2 million shares, or 32.8 percent of TWA's stock, and offered \$18 for each of the remaining shares.

Under the merger agreement, TWA stockholders will receive \$19 in cash and \$4 in a new issue of 14.5-percent cumulative nonconvertible preferred stock of TWA. It would be operated as an independent subsidiary of Texas Air and would retain its present management and name; the two companies said.

The merger is subject to approval of TWA shareholders, completion of financing and government approvals.

The acquisition would be another coup for Frank Lorenzo, chairman of Texas Air, who has taken advantage of deregulation to build an airline empire that already includes Continental Airlines and New York Air.

The combination of TWA, Continental Airlines and New York Air would rank by most measures as the nation's second-largest airline, behind United Airlines and slightly larger than American Airlines.

Together, the three carriers would have nearly 300 aircraft and 40,000 employees. Combined revenues would be \$3 billion annually.

By adding TWA, Texas Air would fill many of the gaps between New York Air's primarily East Coast operations and Continental's coverage of the West, since TWA's primary domestic hub is in St. Louis.

"That builds, when you put it together, into a fairly strong network," said George James, an analyst at the Washington-based Airline Economics Inc.

The combination of the airlines' schedules would bolster TWA's in-

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)



Portuguese Leader to Step Down

Prime Minister Mario Soares in Lisbon after telling President Antonio Ramalho Eanes on Thursday night that he would resign. Mr. Soares, a Socialist, made his decision after the Social Democratic Party quit the two-year-old government coalition, leaving him without a parliamentary majority.

Kohl's Liability: Unemployment

Coalition's Poll Ratings Drop as Jobless Rate Hovers at 9%

By Warren Geller
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Unemployment has become a serious political liability for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition government.

The West German jobless rate has refused in recent months to stay below a post-World War II high of 9 percent.

It is now a matter of such concern that the chiefs of the three parties forming Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrat-led coalition — Mr. Kohl, Franz Josef Strauss of the Christian Social Union and Martin Bangemann of the Free Democrats — met here Thursday to discuss, among other things, ways to cut the vulnerability on the unemployment question.

"For a government that has emphasized economic recovery as its chief goal, the inability to bring down unemployment is certainly going to be a significant disadvantage at the polls," said Gerhard Herdengen, director of the Bonn office of the Allensbach Institute, a public opinion research group.

"German voters expect a clear connection between economic turnaround and the reduction of unemployment," Mr. Herdengen said. "To the government's misfortune, it's been more difficult to bring down unemployment through GNP growth than originally foreseen." GNP, or gross national product, is a measure of the total value of a nation's goods and services.

Mr. Kohl's coalition partners have been pressing the government to stimulate private consumption by implementing a planned 19.4-billion-Deutsche-mark (\$6.29-billion) tax cut as one lump-sum payout next January rather than in two stages in 1986 and 1988. However, the government has stood by the double-payout plan.

The two-stage proposal, which would give an 11-billion DM tax cut in 1986 and a 9-billion DM cut in 1988, is set for a vote Friday in the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament. It is widely expected to approve the measure.

However, the measure could be amended in the fall, when parliament returns from the summer break. Then, any legislator in the governing coalition could ask that the tax measure be reconsidered by the full parliament. Some coalition members already have said that they would ask for such a reconsideration if the economy has not improved in the second quarter.

Pointing to the defeat of the center-right coalition in last month's election in North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany's most populous state, Mr. Herdengen said that the government would be "kept on the defensive until it can show real success in the area of cutting the number of jobless."

There were 2.19 million West Germans out of work in May, or an unadjusted 8.8 percent of the workforce. That was a drop from 9.3 percent in April. But it was higher than the 8.6 percent in May 1984 and was the highest May jobless rate since 1950. The unemployment rate for 1984 was 9.1 percent.

"Economic developments are going to be the decisive factor in the 1987 elections, particularly the problem of unemployment," said Otto Lamsdorff, Mr. Kohl's former economics minister and now economic spokesman for the Free Democrats.

Mr. Lamsdorff, charged with tax evasion and accepting bribes in

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

U.S., in Shift, To Offer India Modern Arms

By Michael Weisskopf and Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in a major policy shift, has decided to offer advanced military technology and weaponry to India, said Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said Thursday it would take his country time to build confidence in the United States as an arms supplier.

The policy change would end a 20-year hiatus in large-scale U.S. arms sales to India. The United States cut off most arms purchases by India in 1965 at the outbreak of the India-Pakistan war.

The new U.S. policy, which would be conditional on Indian acceptance of strict safeguards, became known as President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Gandhi, held a "get-acquainted meeting" at the White House Wednesday under very heavy security.

Pentagon officials said the administration decision to supply advanced military technology and weaponry goes beyond an agreement on the supply of civilian technology signed last month. Most of the weapons that India imports are obtained from the Soviet Union.

[Although the United States said it was willing to sell modern weapons to India, the State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, said that weapons sales were not a "central issue" during the Indian leader's talks. United Press International reported from Washington.

[At an embassy reception for reporters, Mr. Gandhi remarked that India did not have sufficient confidence in the United States as an arms supplier. He said that Washington could change its conditions retroactively, and added that there was no certainty on spare parts. It would take time to establish confidence, he said.]

Mr. Gandhi and Defense Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao are expected to discuss military technology Friday with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, according to U.S. officials.

They said the Indians expressed interest last month in advanced technology for surveillance aircraft and fighter planes, air defense, anti-submarine weapons and electronic warfare and other areas.

The administration has decided in principle that it is willing to sell

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Gandhi Voices Reservations On Space Arms

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi told a joint meeting of Congress on Thursday that he had "deep reservations about the militarization of outer space." He also said that, outside interference and intervention in Afghanistan jeopardized stability in South Asia.

On the issue of President Ronald Reagan's space-based defense initiative, he said: "We are concerned about any new dimension to the arms race. This only makes the ultimate objective more difficult to achieve. Hence our deep reservation about militarization of outer space."

Discussing Afghanistan, Mr. Gandhi indicated that he favored U.S. objectives there, but his analysis of the nature of the conflict differed from that of the Reagan administration.

He declined to criticize the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, saying only that India was "opposed to both foreign pressures and pressures."

The Indians advanced technology and equipment, but has not decided on any specific weapon or system.

The United States will insist on Indian acceptance of safeguards to prevent leakage of military secrets to the Soviet Union, or other nations, the officials said.

Strict Washington conditions on Indian use of U.S.-supplied nuclear fuel resulted in a breakdown of cooperation. Other conditions led to the failure of negotiations in the 1980s on the sale of missiles, howitzers and machine guns.

In his talks with President Reagan, Prime Minister Gandhi raised India's objections to the U.S. supplying of weapons to Pakistan under a six-year, \$3.2-billion program.

Mr. Reagan replied, according to a White House account, that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Getty Gives \$63 Million To U.K. National Gallery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — John Paul Getty Jr., the reclusive American heir to the Getty oil fortune, is giving \$63 million to Britain's National Gallery, a museum spokesman announced Thursday.

The donation is the largest the gallery has received since its founding in 1824 and is likely to transform it into a major purchaser on the world art market, a rival to the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California, founded by Mr. Getty's father.

Jacob Rothschild, banker and chairman of the National Gallery's trustees, said in announcing the gift that it was "more than we had ever dreamed of."

Mr. Rothschild called the gift "probably the greatest individual endowment in the history of British public collections."

Mr. Getty is creating an endowment fund worth \$25 million and will increase it to \$63 million "as soon as is practicable," Mr. Rothschild said.

Lord Gowrie, the arts minister, called the gift "splendid and historic" and an act of "profound generosity." He said the money would "help the gallery to acquire works of art which might otherwise go overseas."

Mr. Getty, 52, a benefactor of such causes as striking coal miners, orphans and baby seals, said in a London clinic where he is undergoing treatment: "Why the National Gallery? Well, none of the American galleries needs any help from me, least of all the J. Paul Getty Museum."

The National Gallery and other similar institutions have often been unable to match the buying power of the Getty Museum, whose trust dictates that it spend \$1 million a week on art.

Its director, Sir Michael Levey, has said the rise in prices for paintings on the open market, coupled with restrictions in his gallery's annual grant from the government, limits its ability to buy important works of art for the nation.

The National Gallery, which houses Britain's leading collection, has a buying fund from the British government of just \$3.46 million this year.

The gallery's grant this year is equivalent to \$8.3 million, of which \$3.46 million is for purchasing art and the rest for operating expenses. The Getty gift will enable the gallery to bid for important pictures.

British art sources said Mr. Getty had stepped in privately with financing several times to prevent the flow of art treasures from Britain to America.

He lives beside the River Thames in London's Chelsea district on an annual income of \$35 million from the fortune of his father, J. Paul Getty, who was reputedly the world's richest man when he died in 1976. Mr. Getty was not on speaking terms with his father.

Mr. Getty is also known for more unusual acts of generosity. He bought a Stearway grand piano for the pianist John Ogden, helped orphaned of a lifeboat disaster, gave \$126,000 to families of striking British miners and hired helicopters to reunite five baby seals with their parents.

Mr. Getty's donations have sometimes reflected divisions within the family. He has donated money to British art museums to keep them from exporting pictures sold to the Getty museum in California.

(Reuters, AP)



Protesting U.S. support of Nicaraguan rebels, members of a group called Pledge of Resistance sat outside the State Department in Washington on Wednesday. Their signs bore the names of people they said were killed by the rebels. The protesters were arrested.

1,000 Are Arrested in U.S. Protests Of Support for Nicaraguan Rebel Aid

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — More than 1,000 protesters were arrested at federal buildings and congressional offices in at least 16 states as the House of Representatives approved \$27 million in nonmilitary aid to Nicaraguan rebels.

The House approved the aid Wednesday in a 249-184 vote. Last week, the Senate voted 55-42 to make \$38 million in nonmilitary aid available to the rebels fighting the Sandinista government in Managua.

President Ronald Reagan praised the two votes, saying, "A clear bipartisan majority has shown that our nation stands with those who are determined to pursue a political solution and seek a democratic outcome of the crisis in Nicaragua."

But the House vote was assailed Thursday by Britain's opposition Labor Party as a move that could lead "to another Vietnam" in Central America.

Nicaragua's foreign minister, Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, on a visit to the United Nations, condemned the House action as a "vote in favor of death, destruction and suffering."

In Boston, hundreds of protesters staged a "die-in," falling silently as organizers read out stories of alleged atrocities by Nicaraguan guerrillas. There were 109 arrests there and in other parts of Massachusetts.

In Washington, policemen arrested 67 persons who tried to block the State Department driveway.

At least 143 protesters were arrested at U.S. senators' offices in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota.

Fifty-seven persons in Pittsburgh were arrested when they refused to leave the William S. Moorhead Federal Building after the building closed.

Demonstrations in California accounted for 250 arrests, and in New York state, the police made at least 113 arrests.

At the United Nations, Father d'Escoto said that the House vote "greatly hinders the possibility for a peaceful solution and encourages those who are intent on a militant solution" in Nicaragua.

In London, the Labor Party spokesman on foreign affairs, George Foulkes, urged the Conservative government to condemn U.S. aid to the rebels.

"The situation in Central America is getting so dangerous," he said, "that it is now our belief that we are moving toward another Vietnam."

North Korea Warms Up to U.S.

It Invites Americans and Tries, Not Easily, to Forget War

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

PYONGYANG, North Korea — As the train from China crosses the Yalu River, there is no mistaking the legacy of war. A hundred yards downstream stand a second bridge, with all six supports on the Korean side of the river missing, blown away by U.S. bombs.

Nearly 32 years after the armistice that ended the Korean War, the first thing a traveler sees on arrival in this tightly sealed nation is a reminder of the destruction wreaked by American forces initially under General Douglas A. MacArthur.

In October 1950, U.S. troops advanced to within a few miles of the Yalu, and at that point Chinese troops crossed the river to battle the Americans and their UN allies.

The evidence of war is even starker where the express from Beijing halts beside a red and white banner manned by a soldier in the North Korean Army's olive green uniform. Between the shoreline and the first of the concrete supports for the bridge is a tangled mass of rusted steel. On shore, workmen are busy clearing it away for scrap.

It is an ironic greeting, for in other ways the North Koreans seem eager to put at least some distance between themselves and the war that hardened the division of their country. After a gap of several years, a few American reporters are being allowed in on brief visits, and officials guiding them seem intent not to make too much of the war.

For North Korea, this is a change. Under President Kim Il Sung, leader of this nation since the Soviet Army arrived in 1945, enmity for the United States has been a daily staple. Official booklets and newspapers continue to attribute the division of the country to "United States imperialism" and its "pro-American flunkies" in the South Korean government.

Shortly after meeting a visitor off a train at Pyongyang's marble-columned railway station, an official of the Information Department spoke of the country's desire for "greater understanding" in the "United States and, before too long, an exchange of foreign correspondents. He complains that the State

"These are things that happened in the past," he says.

The move away from past polemics comes as the Pyongyang government is pressing for broader contact with South Korea.

Last month, the Red Cross societies of the two nations resumed discussions on family reunifications that have been suspended for more than a decade, and agreed to continue their talks later in the year. Economic discussions are to resume next week, and the two sides have agreed to begin talks between parliamentary delegations.

The goal, on the North Korean side, at least, is to move toward President Kim's plan to reunify the country under a name, Confederal Republic of Koryo, that hails back to a golden chapter in Korean history, a kingdom that collapsed in the 14th century. He has proposed that North Korea remain Communist and the South continue as capitalist, each with autonomous governments, under a central authority in which the presidency would rotate between the two sides.

The obstacles are enormous, above all the distrust in the South of any "peaceful" initiative put forward by President Kim, who was at the helm in Pyongyang when the Korean War started. Since then, many incidents have served to sow distrust, especially a bomb in Rangoon in October 1983 that killed 19 persons, including four Seoul cabinet ministers. It was clearly intended for the visiting South Korean president, Chun Doo Hwan.

Burmese authorities attributed the bomb to North Korea, and Burma in April reportedly executed a North Korean officer found guilty of the attack. In Pyongyang the incident is dismissed as a provocation by Seoul designed to discredit the North and to further delay moves toward reunification. It is an article of faith here that the country will be reunited within the lifetime of most people now living.

Almost everywhere that maps of Korea are displayed, they show the country as undivided. There are fewer references these days to President Kim as "the glorious and beloved leader of the 50 million Korean people" — only 18 million live

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President Kim Il Sung

The wounds of war remain, but an official commented: "These are things that happened in the past."

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OLD BRIEFS

Economic Aid for Japan

President Ronald Reagan has approved a \$1.5-billion aid package for Japan. The aid is part of a larger \$5-billion package approved by Congress. The aid will be used for a variety of purposes, including the purchase of U.S. goods and services. The aid is expected to be distributed over the next several years.

May Aid Mozambique

The U.S. has approved a \$100-million aid package for Mozambique. The aid is part of a larger \$500-million package approved by Congress. The aid will be used for a variety of purposes, including the purchase of U.S. goods and services. The aid is expected to be distributed over the next several years.

Cautious on Israeli

The U.S. has approved a \$100-million aid package for Israel. The aid is part of a larger \$500-million package approved by Congress. The aid will be used for a variety of purposes, including the purchase of U.S. goods and services. The aid is expected to be distributed over the next several years.

Barred in Ver

The U.S. has approved a \$100-million aid package for the Soviet Union. The aid is part of a larger \$500-million package approved by Congress. The aid will be used for a variety of purposes, including the purchase of U.S. goods and services. The aid is expected to be distributed over the next several years.



Arthur J. Walker, left, being escorted from a U.S. federal court in Norfolk, Virginia, after a judge denied him bond.

FBI Says Spy Suspect Was Recruited, Then Took Classified Job

By Ben A. Franklin
New York Times Service
NORFOLK, Virginia — Arthur J. Walker was recruited as a spy for the Soviet Union in early 1980, a month before he found a job in Norfolk with a private navy contracting concern from which he has admitted taking classified documents, a federal agent has testified.

Weinberger Backs Execution of Spies

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger has proposed that a way should be found to execute people who passed military secrets to hostile powers in peacetime.

ed his confession that in April 1982 he received \$12,000 from his brother for copies of classified navy reports taken from the VSE Corp. files.

carrier Nimitz in the Mediterranean when he was arrested, was charged with espionage on May 23. He and his father have pleaded not guilty.

"They wouldn't touch him with a 10-foot pole," Mr. Meekins said. But U.S. Magistrate Gilbert R. Swink Jr., saying that "the citizens of the United States have a right to be protected," denied bail.

Labor Calls Tax Plan Unfair to U.S. Workers

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Leaders of organized labor have called the Reagan administration's tax revision proposal unfair to workers and too generous to corporations and wealthy individuals.



United Airlines employees attending the AFL-CIO labor convention in Philadelphia greet the news of a tentative settlement to end the strike by pilots of the airline.

United Pilots Expected Back at Work Soon

CHICAGO — United Airlines pilots could end their strike and be back in the air within about a week if a tentative settlement is approved and if the carrier reaches agreement with flight attendants who have honored the pilots' picket lines.

U.S. Army Fears It Suffered From Navy Espionage Ring

(Continued from Page 1)
The marine corps in its damage assessment.

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Conferees Fail To Compromise On U.S. Budget

WASHINGTON — Conferees from the House of Representatives and the Senate have run into the first snag in their effort to work out a compromise budget plan.

Plan Would End Tax on Americans Abroad

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — A three-part "Export Efficiency Package" that would include a provision to eliminate U.S. taxes on the foreign income of Americans abroad has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

Plan Would End Tax on Americans Abroad

Under this bill, American citizens living outside the United States would not be subject to U.S. income taxes on any overseas earned and unearned income. The United States is the only major industrial nation that holds its citizens liable for income taxes no matter where they live.

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22 Baggage Handlers Arrested at Heathrow

LONDON — Police at Heathrow Airport have arrested 22 baggage handlers after airline passengers complained that personal items had been stolen from their suitcases.

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Finns Held by Lebanese Militia Say Israelis Watch Over Them

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

MARJAYOUN, Lebanon — The Israeli Army has taken foreign reporters for a visit to 21 Finnish soldiers of the United Nations who are being held hostage near here by an Israeli-supported militia.

The hostages, looking fit but tired Wednesday, are being held about two miles (three kilometers) north of the Israeli border in an old house with green window frames and an orange balcony. The house is next to the headquarters of the Christian-led militia, the South Lebanon Army, on the outskirts of Marjayoun.

The militia was armed by the Israelis to police the so-called security zone in southern Lebanon that Israel has created along its northern frontier.

"The treatment has been not bad, not good," said one of the Finns, Sergeant Kari Vesa, 34. "The Israelis are always around to watch over us."

The Finns said that at least two Israeli soldiers were on the scene of their confinement at all times — not to guard them but to ensure that they were being well treated.

"Now, you see, they are free to walk around," said General Antoine Lahad, the commander of the South Lebanon Army, who led the



tour at the behest of the Israeli Army escort officers who brought the journalists to the site.

The general gave friendly pats on the back to a few of his Finnish hostages as he mingled with them.

"There is no one in prison here," he said. "They are our guests."

Asked what would happen if any of his Finnish guests tried to escape, General Lahad said they would be "shot at."

"The Finns have given their word of honor not to try to escape," said General Lahad. "But should they try to escape, the accepted military rules would apply."

The South Lebanon Army seized the Finns last Friday in retaliation for an incident that day involving 11 militiamen. The militia and the Israelis assert that the Finns turned the 11 over to the Muslim Shiite militia Amal. The Finns say the 11 "defected" to the Shiites.

Efforts to work out an exchange of prisoners, including talks Tuesday between Undersecretary-General Brian E. Urquhart of the United Nations and Israeli officials, have been unsuccessful.

In Jerusalem, diplomats from 10 countries that make up the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon met with the director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, and urged that Israel exert pressure on the South Lebanon Army to free the Finns.

The militia originally seized 24 Finnish soldiers and was reported to have threatened to kill one an hour until its 11 militiamen were freed. The threat was subsequently withdrawn and three of the Finns were released.

A French Army colonel who sought to mediate the dispute was seized briefly Saturday by the South Lebanon Army but was released the same day.

The Finnish captives seemed generally bored with the episode and largely indifferent to the reporters' visit. They evinced little curiosity about how the world was viewing their fate.

"I just have to be out by June 19, when my leave starts," said Major Osmo Kesti. "My wife is planning to meet me at the Gaza beach club. I don't feel angry. I just want to get away from here."

An Israeli officer on the scene said that on Tuesday, when the deputy commander of the UN forces visited them, the Finns received large quantities of Finnish Lahden Export Beer, along with Finnish newspapers, magazines and letters from home.

The officer said that much beer was consumed by the hostages in the hot sun Tuesday, making some



General Antoine Lahad, right, commander of the South Lebanon Army militia, with some of the 21 Finnish soldiers of the UN force in Lebanon who are being held by his men.

of them extremely uncommunicative.

All of the Finns insisted that except for some indiscriminate beatings by the South Lebanon Army immediately after their capture, they were being well treated.

"We talk with them about politics and how their weapons work," said Major Kesti.

Asked why the Finns did not put up a fight against the militia, Major Mikkel said: "I do not want to lose my life. I am a UN soldier."

The visit to the Finns gave the

foreign reporters a rare glimpse of the "security zone" that Israel has set up in a strip running five miles to nine miles (roughly eight to 14 kilometers) north of its border with Lebanon — after supposedly having completed pulled out its combat forces.

"I am a bit confused," Major Kesti said. What was confusing was the sight of Israeli Army officers, in the hills of southern Lebanon, taking reporters to visit Finnish UN troops being held by an Israeli-backed militia that Israel says it is powerless to influence.

Reunion at the UN: 11 Familiar Faces

General Assembly Presidents Reminisce, Look to Future

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — "There was no south, there was no north, no east and no west — just the 11 apostles," said Paul J.F. Lusaka, president of the General Assembly, as he surveyed the scene with satisfaction.

Mr. Lusaka, a Zambian, was referring to a conference that brought together the present and former General Assembly presidents for the first time in United Nations history.

For a two-day meeting that ended Monday, he and 10 of his predecessors talked about old times and plotted strategy on how to make the much-maligned forum work better.

At the end of their sessions they reached what is becoming a familiar conclusion as the world organization approaches its 40th anniversary on Oct. 24. Despite its shortcomings, they decided, the General Assembly "has become a true mirror of the world," giving nations a necessary forum to speak their peace.

The presidents recommended leaving the UN Charter unchanged, but called for the organizing of assembly sessions so that heads of state could hold summit meetings on specific subjects during the general debate.

They suggested that the assembly's general debate concentrate on one or two broad global issues, such as preventing nuclear war, disarmament, north-south cooperation, world debt, famine, the environment, population control or ways to improve the functioning of the United Nations.

Twenty-three of the 39 presidents are still alive, but some were unable to attend because of ill health and others because of commitments. Four did not reply to the invitation.

Participants said that the conference, which was attended by three West Europeans, three East Europeans, one Latin American, two Arabs and two Africans, was marked by elements distinctly lacking at General Assembly sessions: short, closed meetings, an absence of tension and a warm, familiar atmosphere.

In the hall outside a basement conference room, a former Italian prime minister, Amintore Fanfani, embraced a former Algerian foreign minister, Abdelaziz Bouteflika.

During their one-year terms, these diplomats steered the General Assembly through some of its stormier debates, and some of their decisions still reverberate through the General Assembly hall.

For Mr. Bouteflika the year was 1974-75. His memories included a decision that South Africa could not take part in any subsequent assembly proceedings (a ruling still in force), the assembly's appeal for a new international economic order and a visit by Yasser Arafat.

Mr. Fanfani, who presided over the 20th anniversary of the United Nations in 1965, said that many of the criticisms of the assembly had not changed in the last 20 years. "So we're celebrating the 40th anniversary not with champagne but with the identification of ways to make the UN even more effective," he said.

U.K., Mexico Set Trade Deals

LONDON — Britain announced Thursday trade and investment deals with Mexico worth about \$115 million in what was described as a show of confidence in the economic policies of President Miguel de la Madrid, who is visiting here.

The 77-year-old Italian, who is still active in politics at home, reminisced about the meeting held in his office between the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, and Pope Paul VI.

West Germany's current ambassador to Britain, Rüdiger von Weizsäcker, recalled taking part in a decision during his term in 1980 that was unparalleled in UN history.

When a regional caucus reached an impasse in its search for a candidate for assembly president, he was asked to settle the dispute by picking his successor's name from a sealed envelope in a box.

Assembly presidents are supposed to remain completely neutral, and Mr. von Weizsäcker went as far as to withdraw from his post as West Germany's UN representative and asked to receive no official messages from Bonn.

The group agreed that the General Assembly had a useful function, although there was talk of a need for improvement.

Mr. Bouteflika said, "It's still the only place in the world where small countries can come and attempt to explain their problems."

The biggest problem, said Mr. von Weizsäcker, is "a too-long agenda, too many resolutions, too much paper, too long speeches — too much of everything."

"Cut the fat," he counseled, "cut the fat."

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Polish Plan Would Curb Academic Freedoms

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The Polish government has announced proposed steps to curb academic freedom, and the minister of higher education has defended them as necessary restraints forced by the "anti-state" and "anti-socialist" activities of some university circles.

Amendments in the university law, all of which are virtually certain to be approved by parliament, call for greater supervision of university life by the Ministry of Higher Education, limitation of tenure for junior faculty members, reduced participation in university self-government by students and non-teaching university employees and the reintroduction of loyalty oaths to Communist precepts.

The amendments to the Higher Education Act, over the opposition of university senate resolutions and disapproving petitions, represent one of several tough new measures introduced by the government since the visit to Poland in April by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

Since then, the penal code has been made more stringent, food prices have been increased, dissidents now on trial have been threatened with much harsher sentences than any handed down in the last two years and a historian has been dismissed from his job for his political views.

Also, a Communist Party conference began Wednesday to discuss ways of spurring recruitment of party workers in a country where most young people prefer the Roman Catholic Church to the ruling Communist Party.

Benon Miskiewicz, the minister of higher education, conceded Wednesday that the effect of the amendments would be to restrict



The Solidarity activists at the beginning of their trial in Gdansk. They are Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, bearded in the foreground, Adam Michnik on the right, Bogdan Lis in the rear.

some of the academic rights guaranteed in a law governing universities that was passed in 1982 after the introduction of martial law.

At the time, the university law was pointed to by the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, as proof that liberalization would continue despite the crackdown on the Solidarity union movement.

The amendments were disclosed to university chancellors a few days ago, at a meeting with the deputy prime minister, Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

According to sources in the Warsaw University senate, the changes were read a few days earlier to the chancellors by Mr. Rakowski, but they said the text was read so fast that they were unable to take notes. After being told of the direction,

if not the details, of the proposed changes, the university senate overwhelmingly approved a resolution at the end of last month declaring the changes were intended to deprive the university of "its right to formulate subjective perceptions."

Under the 1982 law, university self-government began to cover such issues as curricula and university management. Students were no longer obliged to take courses in Marxism-Leninism, but could choose any of several philosophy options.

Similarly, students were given choices of several economics electives rather than having to take "Socialist economy" as a required course. There was also a decline in the number of students taking Russian language courses, and the

membership in campus Communist organizations fell.

■ **Unionists State Innocence**

Three Solidarity leaders made closing statements to a court Thursday saying they were not guilty of charges of inciting unrest and illegal union activities and they called their trial unfair. The Associated Press reported from Gdansk, Poland.

After hearing brief statements from the defendants, Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Judge Krzysztof Zienk said the verdict would be announced Friday.

The prosecutor has demanded prison sentences of five years for Mr. Frasyniuk and four years each for Mr. Michnik and Mr. Lis.

The defendants are charged with illegal union activities and inciting civil unrest by issuing a call for a 15-minute strike in February to protest government plans to raise food prices. The strike was canceled when the government decided to increase prices gradually.

Western reporters were barred from the courtroom. Family members and legal sources close to the case briefed correspondents on the proceedings.

Italian Referendum: Shift in Party Power

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME — The victory of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's government in a referendum this week marked an important shift in the balance of political power in Italy and the twilight of a period of Communist assertion, Italian political leaders said.

As they maneuvered to take what advantage they could, politicians said that the victory was likely to

NEWS ANALYSIS

give the government a freer hand in economic policy, a belief that sent the stock market here soaring.

They said that the result would force the Communists to reassess their strategy of confrontation and would strengthen the five-party governing coalition led by Mr. Craxi, a socialist, and dominated by the Christian Democrats.

The 54-to-46-percent defeat Monday of the Communist-sponsored referendum on Italy's system of indexing wages for inflation is likely to have its greatest effect on the Communist Party itself, officials said, since the Communists also lost ground in nationwide local voting last month.

Mr. Craxi exulted Tuesday night that the result of the voting was the paradoxical product of the aggressive policy by Communists against him and his government. "The government is stronger, thanks to those who wanted to weaken it," he said.

"It's the second defeat in a row for the Communist Party," said Antonio Del Pennino, deputy chairman of the centrist Republican Party. "And it's a defeat for the hard line the Communists have chosen in these past months."

The referendum was seen as a Communist attack on the political weak point of the government's economic policy. The Communists



Bettino Craxi

were seeking to restore wage increases cut by the government from the system of automatic pay raises — known as the *scala mobile*, or escalator — designed to compensate for inflation.

The government had reduced the increases in an effort to control inflation. The Communists said that the cuts were unfair to workers

and that they expected to ride popular discontent to victory.

"When the *scala mobile* was cut, the protest was really enormous and popular opinion was on our side," said Mauro Castagna, a spokesman for the Communist Party's economic department. "When we designed the referendum, we were sure of a victory. The problem was that the referendum was designed six months ago."

The government, by winning 54 percent for what was once thought of as an unpopular decision, established clearly that it has a strong base of popular support, according to its supporters. The victory came on top of a 58-percent showing by the five coalition parties in last month's local voting.

Two events turned the tide toward the government, according to political leaders in Rome.

The first, Mr. Castagna said, was an improvement in the economic situation. The second was the declarations by Communists that they would seek a share of power if they did well in the local voting and the referendum. "That scared people," said Mr. Del Pennino.

The Communists, according to Mr. Del Pennino, do best as a protest party in alliance with other groups. But a majority of voters still are wary of allowing them into the national government.

The Communist Central Committee met Wednesday to discuss the results, and one member said he expected the party to enter a difficult period of reflection. The Communists have publicly pointed to the substantial affirmative vote as providing a large base of support for their opposition to the government.

They have also noted that their side, partly because of high rates of absenteeism, managed to win in several southern provinces that are among Italy's poorest. These traditionally conservative areas voted

strongly for the government parties a month ago, but may have been making an economic protest in the referendum.

Still, Communists and their sympathizers have acknowledged that a change of strategy is in order.

The referendum results were especially heartening for Mr. Craxi himself, who promised to resign if the referendum was approved. In the view of his supporters, his victory immensely strengthened his hand.

On the labor front, the referendum divided the Communist-led General Confederation of Italian Workers from the other two big union federations, and even the confederation found itself split.

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Agca Says P-2 Lodge Tried to Free Him

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

ROME — The Turkish gunman who shot Pope John Paul II in May 1981 said Thursday that a rightist Italian Masonic lodge had attempted to free him from prison by organizing the kidnapping of the daughter of a Vatican employee "because this organization knew with certainty that I am Jesus Christ."

Giving evidence as the trial of his

alleged Bulgarian and Turkish accomplices in the papal plot ended its third week, Mehmet Ali Agca said he was convinced that the kidnapping victim was still alive. He was referring to the Emanuela Orlandi, 15, who disappeared June 22, 1983.

Despite a series of messages from a group calling itself the Turkish Anti-Christian Liberation Front demanding her exchange for Mr. Agca, there is no firm evidence that the girl is still alive.

Thursday's testimony by Mr. Agca marked the first time that the pope's assailant has mentioned the Masonic lodge known as *Propaganda Due*, or P-2, which gave its name to one of postwar Italy's greatest political scandals. The lodge was described by an Italian parliamentary commission as a kind of "state within a state" that exercised great influence until its leading members were uncovered in 1981.

Soviet bloc propagandists and leftist Italian newspapers have suggested that Mr. Agca might have been persuaded to name the three Bulgarian defendants in the present trial by circles connected with P-2.

Testifying on his sixth day in the witness stand, Mr. Agca said: "It is certain that Orlandi is alive. She was certainly kidnapped by the powerful Masonic organization, P-2, of Licio Gelli, because this organization knew with certainty that I am Jesus Christ."

"They wanted to insert me into the Vatican and use me as an instrument. But I am for all of humanity. I am not an instrument. I respect Italian democracy and I am not in favor of any exchange. This is the truth."

Judge Severino Santusipichi interrupted: "Let's leave aside your divine powers." He did not seek to explore Mr. Agca's allegations about P-2.

North Korea: War's Legacy

(Continued from Page 1)

in the North — but publicly, at least, there is total confidence that his plan will prevail.

At the same time, officials here seem aware that a burden of distrust must be cleared away if the 72-year-old Kim or Kim Jong Il, his son, 42, whom he has nominated as his successor, are to see the country reunited.

Bringing American correspondents here seems related to this. North Koreans who do business in the West say they are hoping that trade with the United States, currently nil, will develop to help break down "hostile feelings."

A visitor can see quickly that the distrust is not all on one side. Suspicions of foreigners, especially Americans, are close to the surface, fostered by decades of propaganda that have told North Koreans to watch for foreign subversion. Hotel waiters, tourist guides and shop assistants make efforts to be friendly to visitors, but conversations are restricted to routine affairs.

When a visitor asks about crime in the capital, an official replies that there are no thieves but that the security police still occasionally catch "spies." The remark is made with a smile, but seems intended to make its mark.

Establishing contact with the people seems virtually impossible. Daily itineraries are tightly scheduled with little free time, and the hotel at which Westerners are lodged sits in a willow-fringed park alongside the Potom River, a long walk to the city center. Even walks to the river bank to watch fishing and canoeing are escorted, and it is plain that any attempt to head for a solo trip into town would not be welcome.

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Inhumanity in Congress

Anyone truly concerned about reducing infant mortality and other suffering in the developing world knows how important a contribution voluntary family planning programs can make to that effort. Unfortunately, under cover of protesting against reported instances of infanticide and coerced abortion in China, opponents of family planning programs have been promoting vaguely worded amendments that would effectively block U.S. support for this essential humanitarian aid.

Concerned legislators in both Houses — led by Senator Nancy Kassebaum and Representative Olympia Snowe — know that the amendments pushed by Senator Jesse Helms and Representative Jack Kemp and Chris Smith are neither necessary nor suitable for preventing U.S. aid from flowing to any such coercive programs. Senator Kassebaum and Representative Snowe are sponsors of amendments that would block any U.S. money from flowing directly or through other agencies to Chinese population programs. Senator Daniel Inouye is offering proposals that would deal still more directly with any abuses in China.

Foes of family planning will not settle for these strong but straightforward measures. Senator Helms has already succeeded in adding language to the Senate foreign aid reauthorization bill that would end all support for UN population programs despite the fact that the

Reagan administration has twice reaffirmed that no UN money is used for any abortion-related activities. Representative Smith will attempt to add even more damaging amendments to the House reauthorization measure.

Representative Kemp has added seemingly innocuous language to a House supplemental appropriations bill that, according to his stated interpretation of its meaning, would also cut off the UN programs that are the main or only source of population aid for many of the poorest countries. Still another Helms ploy, unsuccessful thus far, defines abortion — not just coerced abortion but any legal abortion as practiced in the United States. Europe or anywhere else — as a human rights violation that the president could combat with the full force of his constitutional powers.

Most senators and representatives understand that U.S. aid for foreign population planning is actually one of the best ways of reducing traditional reliance on abortion and infanticide. But, through a combination of inattention and fear of being branded as baby-killers by the religious right, many have looked the other way while Senator Helms and his allies have tacked on their destructive amendments. These legislators may find this behavior convenient, but their consciences should remind them that it is also cowardly and cruel.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Finding Mengele Matters

Does it really matter whether some bones and teeth are the remains of Josef Mengele? Forensic studies may or may not confirm his son's claim, which is suspiciously convenient, that the Nazi criminal died six years ago in Brazil. They will not resolve the wider question: Why keep hunting for the old man who once ran Hitler's murder machine? That evil empire lies buried and its former servants pose no further threat. Even if Josef Mengele, the barbarous "angel of death" at Auschwitz, is still alive, it is as a reclusive fugitive. Yet they should be hunted down. It does matter.

To take the question at its narrowest, Dr. Mengele is a fugitive from justice in West Germany, subject to deportation from Brazil or wherever. But he is not simply an escaped murderer. He butchered tens of thousands and performed gruesome so-called medical experiments on his victims. To shrug him off as a harmless old man shrugs off the crime and the world's debt to his victims.

The United States bears a special obligation because it let a number of war criminals slip to safety through its refugee programs after World War II. In 1979, after that sorry story became known, the Justice Department created an Office of Special Investigations to give chase. Under Allan Ryan, its first director, the office tracked down and deported former Na-

zis living under assumed identities. It exposed the shameful postwar recruiting of war criminals by American intelligence agencies, among them Klaus Barbie. With strong congressional support, the search continues.

Some people argue against the program, saying that the former Nazis have led quiet, productive lives and probably suffer with punishing memories. Mr. Ryan argues otherwise: "I see no evidence that any of these men have been slightly disoriented, let alone tormented, by their actions in the past. . . . I know of no Nazi war criminal who has come forth to say, 'At last you have found me out. Let me unburden my conscience.'"

Should there not be a statute of limitations for crimes of so long ago? No. As Mr. Ryan rejoins, that would diminish the nature of the crimes. As long as the war criminals survive, they need to be confronted with their deeds, reinforcing memory. That need is dramatized by the residents of Dr. Mengele's hometown in Bavaria: He may have been a bad man, they say, but that was 40 years ago, and besides, didn't the Americans kill a lot of people by bombing Dresden? The pursuit of justice is not just a service to the past. Present and future generations will benefit if butchers are hunted to the end of their days.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Love and Common Sense

When she was four weeks old, a baby named Mary Anne Monahan was adopted by Julia and Joseph Quinlan of Morris County, New Jersey. They christened her Karen Ann. She lived for 31 years, the last decade of which entailed nothingness for her and an extraordinary ordeal for her parents.

The Quinlans — mother, father, Karen Ann and two younger children — lived what might be called an ordinary life until Karen Ann was 20. Then she was laid off from her job, began to drink a bit and drink a bit. Plenty of 20-year-olds do that: it is often part of growing up. Karen Ann never finished growing up. One day she mixed alcohol and tranquilizers, and her life, at least her sentient life, was over.

When Karen Ann entered her fifth month of irreversible coma, Mr. and Mrs. Quinlan asked that their child's respirator be disconnected. Let her be allowed to die, they asked the court, "with grace and dignity." A Superior Court judge refused their request, but the New Jersey

Supreme Court upheld it in a landmark decision. As long as medical authorities saw "no reasonable possibility" that Karen Ann would recover, the court said, her interest in having her life-support system disconnected exceeded the state's interest in keeping her alive. Nor, the court added, could anyone be held criminally liable for removing the respirator, because the cause of Karen Ann's death would not be homicide but natural causes.

Karen Ann did not die; she lived nine more years. Mr. and Mrs. Quinlan, having found the courage to ask for their daughter's release, now had to find the courage to live with what was, in effect, her shell. They did. Karen Ann Quinlan has come to the peaceful death her parents wanted for her. And because of the suit they brought, so will many other terminally ill Americans. To a tragic, difficult debate, Mr. and Mrs. Quinlan brought two invaluable qualities — love and common sense.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Loss Now for What Gain Later?

A line, less detectable than a thread of light across the sky, divides research on and deployment of a "star wars" defense system. The administration has adamantly refused to put [this matter] on the table in Geneva, where the Soviets have made it their number one issue.

It is an issue that may never be resolved. The proposed defense system will prove difficult, if not impossible, to test fully. But much of the laboratory for the research is in the skies or in the hearts of yet-to-be-invented or yet-to-be-

programmed computers that must reach far beyond the current state of the technology. It has been estimated that it will take some 10 million lines of program instructions, the writing of which would require years of work by thousands of technicians, to get close to developing a Strategic Defense Initiative.

NATO allies have justifiable concerns that Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative will lead to an arms race and that it is a major obstacle to real progress toward getting arms reduction agreements at Geneva.

— THE OREGONIAN (Portland).

FROM OUR JUNE 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Republican Party in Disarray
WASHINGTON — No political dividing rod can point to the word "harmony" in the Republican party. Senators Aldrich and Hale, who have decided to retire, appear to be the only happy persons in the organization. So deep has become the resentment between the three or four factions into which the organization has been ripped and so widespread has grown the fratricidal strife that to bring about even a semblance of party unity is beyond the power of any one man. A great many Republicans who have abandoned hope of success at the approaching Congressional and State elections have but one "anchor to windward." They say that if Theodore Roosevelt shall get behind the party and the administration there may be a chance to win.

1935: Factory Explodes in Germany
BERLIN — Hundreds of men and women are believed killed or injured in a series of explosions lasting five hours [on June 13] and which wrecked one of Germany's principal explosive factories, situated near Rheinsdorf, near Wittenberg, about 60 miles from here. About 3,000 workers employed by the factory were on the premises at the time and were trapped by the early explosions. Many are believed to be either dead or mutilated. All that could be learned with certainty was that 20 bodies have been recovered so far. The first explosion occurred at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the factory was working at full capacity. It is believed that a fire then started and that other explosions occurred at intervals until 9 o'clock, rendering approach impossible.

Most Wars Seem a Good Idea at the Time

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The Israeli army, defeated, has pulled its last units out of Lebanon three years and 654 Israeli deaths after it went in. No one has counted how many Lebanese and Palestinians are dead, wounded or homeless as the direct or indirect result of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. It seemed like a good idea at the time.

As the final Israeli units crossed the border, for the first time in three years rockets from Lebanon began to fall on Galilee. Israel is digging a huge trench to separate the two countries. In Baghdad, the nights are interrupted by the explosions of surface-to-surface missiles from Iran. An Iraqi army of some half a million men is entrenched in the delta of the Tigris. Using mustard gas, as well as the best available European weaponry, it has, by gross slaughter, thus far saved Iraq from the mass onslaught of sacrificial and suicidal Iranian Revolutionary Guards incandescent with religious conviction.

To invade Iran was something else that seemed a good idea at the time. President Saddam Hussein thought he could throttle the threat of Shiite Islamism in its cradle. He calculated that it would be a simple matter to overturn a disorganized Iranian army and topple the reactionary religious regime that had just taken power in Tehran. Today no end to his war is in sight.

There were a good many wars which, at the time people began them or when they rashly inter-

vened in them, seemed to be good ideas. In 1914 Rupert Brooke could write, "God be thanked who has matched us with His Hour, and caught our youth, and wakened us from sleeping." Three years later he was writing about the blood that "at every joint . . . comes gurgling from the froth-corrupted lungs, obscene as cancer . . ."

In 1940 there were traumatized Germans who thought a new war a good idea. Intelligent men were terrified. "Havoc is in the air," one Prussian aristocrat, Friedrich Reck-Mallezewen, wrote in his diary in April 1939. "I have no doubt that immeasurable suffering is coming."

Consider some other good ideas and how they worked out. Japan's aggression against China and quest for Asian empire ended in Japan's atomic defeat, with China, become Communist, awakened from its long sleep. The Spanish army's successful revolt against a left-wing government produced civil war, 40 years of Spanish alienation from Europe and the eventual return to power in Madrid of a left-wing government.

The Russian pact with Germany and invasion of Poland in 1939 freed Germany to defeat France and turn on Russia with an invasion that eventually left 20 million Russian casualties. The American intervention in Vietnam ended

in panicky scrambles from the embassy roof in Saigon, and in Communist rule over Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Had the United States done nothing in 1965, Cambodia, at least, might have preserved some measure of autonomy, and it would certainly have been spared genocide at the hands of the Khmer Rouge.

The Russian invasion of Afghanistan? One can almost hear the planners telling Leonid Brezhnev: "All it will take is a short, sharp shock. They're nothing but ignorant tribesmen." The Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands? "The British are only bluffing. In any case, they could never bring a force all that way."

Obviously, there are wars that succeed. But there are few, if any, that go as planned. The odds are safely on the side of unpleasant surprise, confusion and a final outcome never imagined by those who decided to go to war. Good ideas about war are not to be trusted. What is to be trusted is what the Russian soldier said to the Yugoslav peasant who welcomed him with gifts in 1944: "Father, keep your bread and salt. Don't you know that I bring death?"

The United States is conducting a war of nerves against the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. The aim is to topple that regime. It is an aim that a war of nerves is insufficient to achieve. Real war is what overturns governments. The logic of this is making its way in Washington.

The ability of the United States to invade Nicaragua and seize control of its cities and communications is beyond serious doubt. The disproportionate forces is the size of the total active and reserve armed forces of Nicaragua. Would the operation, then, be "like falling off a log," as some American planners say?

In 1910, when the marines last invaded Nicaragua (to remain until 1933), there was no Cuban complication or Russian engagement in the Americas. Imperialism was respectable. It was thought inevitable. Small nations and their people expected to be dominated by big ones. The powers of Europe looked on with approval as the United States asserted that foreigners and their property were respected in Nicaragua and that the country paid its debts to New York bankers.

Times have changed. There nonetheless are those in Washington who still believe in small wars as good ideas. What, after all, could go wrong? Ask Menachem Begin. Ask Saddam Hussein. Ask Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon. Ask that peasant, with his bread and salt.

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South Africa: U.S. Opinion Leaves Reagan Behind

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Why is the U.S. Congress in such a revolt against President Reagan's policy on South Africa? Administration officials say the whole thing puzzles them. If they mean that, here is a clue.

On March 21, police in Uitenhage shot into a group marching to a funeral and killed 20 people. That night Mr. Reagan had a press conference, and Sam Donaldson of ABC News asked him about "what appears to be a continuing wave of violence by the white minority government against the black majority population." The president answered, in part:

"I think to put it that way, that they were simply killed and that the violence was coming totally from the law-and-order side, ignores the fact that there was rioting going on on behalf of others there. . . . There is an element in South Africa that do not want a peaceful settlement of this, who want a violent settlement, who want trouble in the streets, and this is what's going on."

Where did Mr. Reagan get the idea that there was "rioting" before the police fired? Presumably from South African officials who claimed that the marchers threw stones and gasoline bombs. But the government itself appointed a judge, Donald Kame-meyer, to investigate the massacre.

He reported this week. He found no police officer wrongfully responsible for the killings, but his report is a devastating comment on the facts. The claim of stone-throwing, the judge concluded, "was fabricated" in an attempt "to justify the shooting."

Of 47 blacks killed and injured, 35 were shot in the back — a "disquieting" fact, he said. He found that the police had "deliberately" been equipped with weapons that kill instead of crowd-control devices such as tear gas and rubber bullets. Ronald Reagan's decisive instinct was to side with the doors of official violence and to blame the victims. He

was ready to assert as "fact" what not even the South African government would maintain without an inquiry — and which turned out to be a lie.

That is the reality underlying the Reagan policy toward South Africa, and people know it. They do not want the United States to be on the side of racist governments that oppress the majority of their citizens and shoot unarmed people in the back.

Mr. Reagan said on March 21 that he opposes apartheid and is urging change. But what realistic see is a man whose instincts are on the side of the white government. That certainly is what South African blacks see. And it is what Pretoria sees, so it believes it can continue its oppressive policies without worrying about serious pressure from the Reagan administration.

South Africa's record since the Uitenhage massacre has been of continuing official violence. In one week in May three blacks died while in police custody or hours after being released. One was a union official, Andries Radebe, whose colleagues in the union said police beat him when they detained him. When family members saw him in custody a few hours later he was almost comatose.

Authoritative reports from the Eastern Cape speak of a new twist in official cruelty. The police post men at hospitals and arrest any black admitted with gunshot wounds. The fact of such a wound is considered evidence of riotous behavior — although Judge Kame-meyer's report shows that unprovoked police violence may wound innocent people.

Large numbers of children have been arrested in the Eastern Cape, I

am told. Some as young as 9 or 10 have been held in cells with adult prisoners. Families were not informed for weeks of the arrests.

The Uitenhage marchers were going to a funeral for six blacks killed by the police. The funeral was scheduled for March 21, a Thursday, but the night before, the police ordered it put off till Sunday. The people decided to go ahead on Thursday.

Why did the police order the funeral postponed? Judge Kame-meyer said the officer in charge was afraid there would be a disruption of commercial activity if workers went to the funeral on a weekday. Let the serfs bury their dead on their day off!

The patience of most Americans for the official racism, inhumanity and violence of South Africa has run out. That is why President Reagan has lost control of the issue.

The New York Times.

But What Do the Protests Encourage?

By Vonne Godfrey

LOS ANGELES — On television, I in a recent report on protests outside Port Elizabeth, for one brief moment the screen filled with the image of a smiling Bantu youngster, no more than 13 or 14 years old, his face and body alert and tensed with the child's excitement. He was waving a revolver. I found it hard to breathe.

The mobs, the police, the sounds — they were all there just as I had known them 50 years ago when I was a child in that country.

We lived on the edge of our small town, and beyond the town limits was the "compound" — the "township." It was now called — for blacks — I would lie in bed at night listening to the music, that repetitive rhythm sound typical of the music there, that drifted in from the compound. In the nights when there were police raids to

confiscate liquor or drugs, I could hear the shouts and argument noises as clearly as if they were in the next street. The African has a way with his voice that sends it purely across the air. It can reach over fields in the country or over a mile of city blocks.

There were times when I recognized the tension and frustration in the music and the drums and the singing that rose and fell suddenly and finally. The quietness that followed was not a satisfied one. Even as a child I knew that, and I was afraid.

But those days came and went and the moods of all the people came and went, and nothing changed much. And for many years of uprisings, censures, jailings, physical punish-

ment, threats — things were "under control," we were told.

Those of us in "liberal" families, the ones who honestly tried to make things better, were aware of what the future might bring. We had seen the arbitrary raids, the anger and sometimes the bloodletting.

I sat there and watched the news and thought about my father. If he were alive and looking at the news, would he have felt that all the political fighting he did over the years for the rights of the Indians in our community never had a snowball's hope in hell? That his admiration for Gandhi and the quiet way of forcing change was all for nothing?

Or the brother, a journalist, who kept in print the plight of those less fortunate, and who had to leave and settle far away from there to protect himself and his family from retribution. How will he feel, I wonder, if he views the same pieces of film?

We march to exact punishment, to denounce apartheid for the cruel and inhuman thing it is, to cry for change. Most of us don't want guns anywhere to force anything. But, I wonder, is it possible that with our chanting we are also encouraging the children there in some ugly way? And by so doing, do we unknowingly mock those who have traded their lives for a belief in peace on Earth and for each man his inalienable rights? Was it all a waste for them?

Can it be possible for a child with a gun to set a whole country on fire? So many questions. Fewer and fewer definite answers.

I am afraid for relatives and others I know who still live there. Fire can spread so rapidly. There may be no way to recognize a friend, and no time to worry about that.

Vonne Godfrey, a writer in Los Angeles, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Romanians Could Use Some Help

By Nina Shea

NEW YORK — President Reagan has recommended renewal of Romania's most-favored-nation status — that is, nondiscriminatory treatment on its exports to America — for another year. Congress ought to hinge approval of his request on human rights improvements.

In Romania human rights take a beating. No dissent is allowed. No independent labor unions, citizens' groups, scientific and legal or other professional associations can function. Not even underground presses survive. Ruling by decree, the regime controls virtually all aspects of life, intruding deeply into personal family and religious matters.

Yes, Washington is soft on this Stalinism. It rarely questions Romania's human rights abuses. Instead, it grants Romania trade privileges and loudly praises its relatively independent foreign policy. This prompted a public protest by David Funderburk, who recently resigned as the U.S. ambassador to Romania, accusing senior administration officials of overlooking Bucharest's independence from Moscow while downplaying the harshness of its internal practices.

Romania does not hesitate to use brutal tactics to suppress dissent. Usually, it uses more subtle but no less effective administrative sanctions. It punishes without the pretext of a trial, and coerces citizens simply by administrative order. Such measures include exile, forced labor, dismissal from jobs, eviction and denial of wages, food and medicine.

Romania suppresses religion. It bans religious education for the young, regulates distribution of Bibles, requires licenses for places of worship and presses believers to work on Christmas and other religious holidays. It is demolishing historic churches and monasteries. Dissident Roman Catholic, Protestant and Romanian Orthodox leaders have been imprisoned, even killed.

While Romania maintains diplomatic ties with Israel and permits steady emigration of Jews, a recent decline in that emigration and the appearance of anti-Semitic publications have evoked concern.

Thousands of Romanians have been denied the right to emigrate, including those seeking medical treatment abroad or family reunification. Merely requesting exit permission triggers such reprisals as job demotion or dismissal, eviction and denial of essential goods and services. Ethnic Hungarians, the largest minority, are persecuted.

Conditions have been deteriorating alarmingly. With the media under direct government control, a new decree requiring police registration of private typewriters further restricts information. In 1984, West Germany uncovered a Romanian bombing plot against Radio Free Europe.

Most-favored-nation status provides important leverage that should be used to obtain significant concessions in human rights performance. The Jackson-Vanik amendment links trade status with rights guarantees, particularly the right to emigrate. Since 1975, Romania has had most-favored-nation treatment without having to conform to Jackson-Vanik standards. Presidents annually waive the provision and Congress acquiesces after holding perfunctory hearings. Last year the House did not even bother with this gesture.

Negotiations on enhancing the rights of Romanians who choose not to emigrate ought to precede renewal of most-favored-nation status. The Reagan administration should request specific reforms in diverse areas and establish a definite timetable, and should temporarily suspend favored status until the talks are satisfactorily completed. Congressional trade committees would do well to review Romania's rights record in hearings, and press for reforms.

Few Americans advocate severing an important link with Eastern Europe. But Bucharest is unlikely to let that happen. President Nicolae Ceausescu personally sought trade benefits in 1975, and no doubt during his nation's current economic crisis he still prizes them.

Faced with past threats to most-favored-nation status, he agreed to demands to rescind an education tax on emigrants, increase emigration and free political prisoners. It serves American interests to press for improvements that will strengthen Romanian pluralism and institutions.

The writer, a lawyer, is program director of the International League for Human Rights. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Polite Man, Rude Visitor

Regarding "The Presidency Again: Time for Common Sense" (June 8):

William Pfaff suggests reduced security measures around President Reagan and reduced media coverage of his movements. He overlooks the most obvious remedy: a reduction of the American president's power. Other heads of state need less protection because they share more power with other branches of government.

But I agree with Mr. Pfaff's observation. During President Reagan's recent visit to Strasbourg, a crippled employee of the Council of Europe was barred from parking her car near the entrance. The ridicule was compounded by the fact that staff at the

Some Soccer Remedies

Even Rob Hughes (in "One Englishman's Reaction," May 31) missed the obvious sanctions after the 38 deaths in Brussels. The first would be to ban English soccer teams from playing in, not outside, Britain. And then, when matches resume after a cooling period of 38 memorial years, to require spectators to run 10 laps around the outside of the stadium before admittance.

ADAM SHAW

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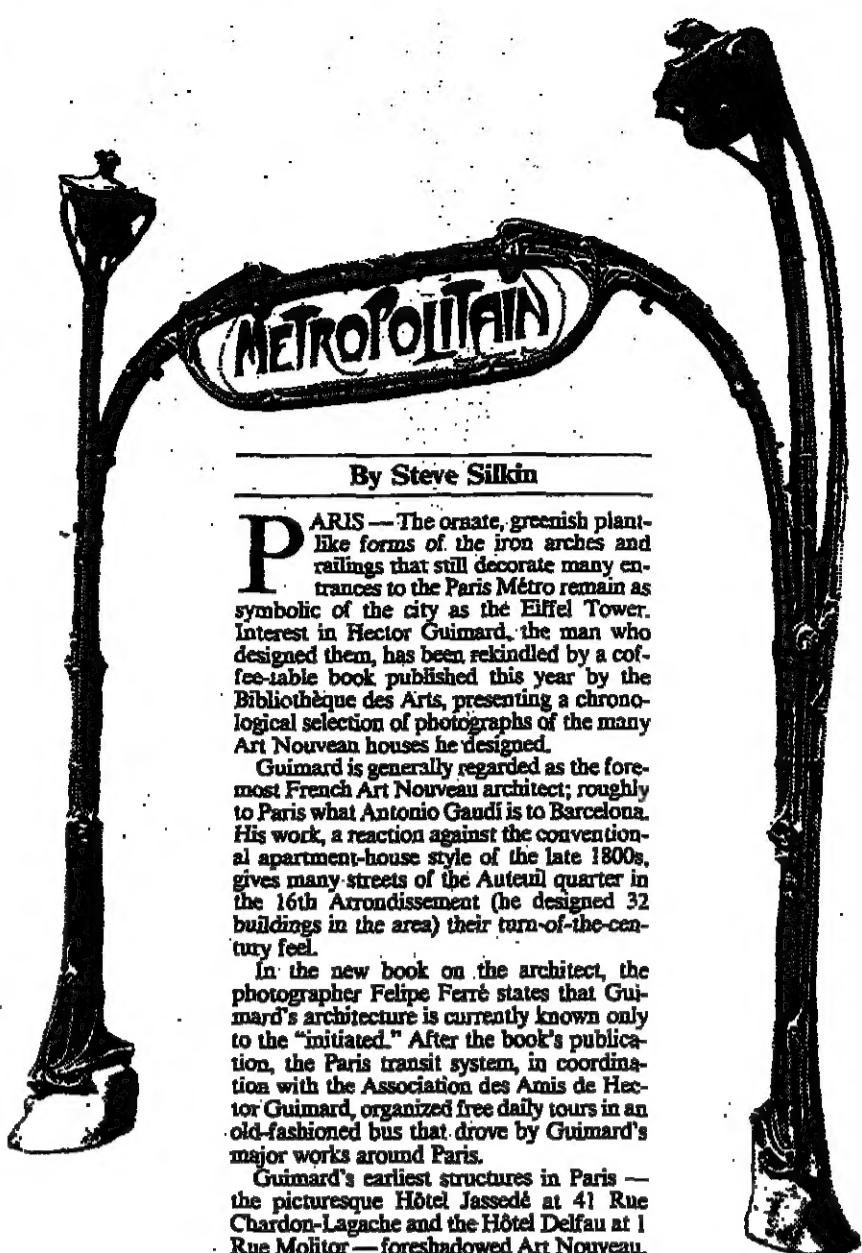
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By Nina Sht

June 14, 1985

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Hector Guimard and His Art Nouveau Paris



By Steve Silkin

PARIS — The ornate, greenish plant-like forms of the iron arches and railings that still decorate many entrances to the Paris Métro remain as symbolic of the city as the Eiffel Tower. Interest in Hector Guimard, the man who designed them, has been rekindled by a coffee-table book published this year by the Bibliothèque des Arts, presenting a chronological selection of photographs of the many Art Nouveau houses he designed.

Guimard is generally regarded as the foremost French Art Nouveau architect; roughly to Paris what Antonio Gaudí is to Barcelona. His work, a reaction against the conventional apartment-house style of the late 1800s, gives many streets of the Auteuil quarter in the 16th Arrondissement (he designed 32 buildings in the area) their turn-of-the-century feel.

In the new book on the architect, the photographer Felipe Ferré states that Guimard's architecture is currently known only to the "initiated." After the book's publication, the Paris transit system, in coordination with the Association des Amis de Hector Guimard, organized free daily tours in an old-fashioned bus that drove by Guimard's major works around Paris.

Guimard's earliest structures in Paris — the picturesque Hôtel Jassé at 41 Rue Chardon-Lagache and the Hôtel Delfau at 1 Rue Molitor — foreshadowed Art Nouveau.

It was the Castel Béranger at 14 Rue La Fontaine, Guimard's undisputed masterpiece, that is considered to have introduced the style to France.

The wrought-iron entry gate, with its graceful grill of curves opening onto the entry hall lined with sculpted stone panels, might alone have been enough to merit the prize for best facade of 1899, in a competition sponsored by the newspaper *Le Figaro*. (After the prize was awarded, Guimard announced his three guiding points of design: logic, harmony and sentiment. He also had postcards printed of the apartment and gave personal tours.)

The rest of the building is unusual as well: The window railings — usually black on Paris apartment houses — are turquoise, as is the rest of the building's ironwork and trim. The painter Paul Signac was one of the first occupants. "You'll love the blue staircase," he wrote to his friends.

Also on Rue La Fontaine, at number 60, is a charming, three-story, asymmetrical private home Guimard designed, and at 17, 19 and 21 is a block of apartments with black window railings of twining tendrils as intricately detailed as spider webs. The windows themselves, close examination shows, have slightly rounded corners. Guimard built his own home (1909-12) at 122 Avenue Mozart. The walls are never straight, but bend and flow like a sheet of paper in the breeze. It stands across from the Villa Flore, built more than a decade later, which shows Guimard moving in the direction of Art Déco.

Those buildings came at the tail end of the Art Nouveau movement (1909-1911). The peak of Art Nouveau design, the one that elevates ornament to symbol, was the Métro entrances.

A competition had been organized for the design of the Métro entrances, and even before this, there had been considerable debate over the designs. Charles Garnier — the architect of the Paris Opéra, warned against anything that would suggest industrial design and proposed entrances with antique-style pillars, preferably in oxen, bronze or granite.

But the head of the Compagnie Générale du Métropolitain de Paris had been so smitten with the elegance and originality of the Castel Béranger that he decided to ignore the

results of the competition, as well as Garnier's suggestions, and hire Guimard.

One of the most striking remaining examples of Guimard's Métro work is the entrance to the Porte Dauphine station. The arch is crowned with glass panels held up by thin iron beams; the effect is that of a transparent fan spread open at an upward angle.

Salvador Dalí called them "divine entrances . . . by the grace of which one can descend into the subconscious region of the living, kingly aesthetic of the future." Not everyone was so enthusiastic. In the late 1930s many of the entrances were removed. The New York Museum of Modern Art acquired part of the Bastille station entry. And in Paris, many of the entrances remain in good condition and others have been restored.

GUIMARD also designed many other buildings in the Paris area, from Le Vésinet in the west to Villenodden in the east. The stone house in Villenodden, at 2 Avenue de la Mare-Tambour, is one of his most original creations, with its abundance of arches of varying sizes, curves and angles and topped by an oddly shaped tower. He also designed Art Nouveau-style houses in Lille and Lyon.

The concave, arched facade of his synagogue at 10 Rue Pavée, in the part of the Marais that has been Paris's Jewish quarter from medieval times, is more sober and less ornate than his private homes. Its shape suggests an altar, and is impressive for its solution of a difficult situation: a tall, sacred building on a narrow street, squeezed between two apartment blocks.

But his last houses in Paris, at 18 Rue Henri-Heine, and 36-38 Rue Greuze, built in the late '20s as Art Nouveau was going out of style, lack warmth and show little of the personality and originality of his earlier buildings. He withheld his signature from the brick building on Rue Greuze. After the decline of Art Nouveau he continued to design, but without great recognition or critical success. He moved to New York in 1938, and died there four years later.

Not all of Guimard's houses have survived. One of his most lauded creations, the Castel Henriette, was destroyed in the 1970s. Maurice Rheims, who wrote the text for the



The home Guimard built for himself.

Photograph by Felipe Ferré from *Hector Guimard*

book of Ferré's photographs, went to Culture Minister André Malraux to protest the planned destruction. "You like Guimard?" the celebrated author of "Man's Fate" replied. "No accounting for bad taste."

In addition to houses, Guimard also de-

signed chairs, tables and lamps for his clients. His favorite clients, after having had him design their homes, had him design their tombstones, and his funeral monuments decorated graves at the Montparnasse, Père Lachaise and Auteuil cemeteries.

Mexico's Poetic Conscience

by Mark J. Kurlansky

MEXICO CITY — "Man, tree of images/Words which are flowers become fruits which are deeds," wrote the Mexican poet Octavio Paz in a 1948 poem called "Hymn Among the Ruins." At 71, by act of words, he has become Mexico's foremost voice, its leading writer and intellectual and, as he now says of Jean-Paul Sartre, whom he knew in Paris in the 1950s, "a kind of moral consciousness."

In Mexico City his presence is felt everywhere in the intellectual world. His monthly magazine, *Vuelta*, is a leading source of artistic and political commentary. He has won more awards than any other Mexican writer. His name is regularly mentioned and sometimes nominated for a Nobel Prize. He has published more than 30 volumes of poetry, essays and criticism.

His face is known to any Mexican television viewer. He is interviewed on subjects from history to politics, art and literature. Some subjects he now brushes aside in his pleasant, self-effacing voice, saying, "Do I have to talk about that again?" because last week he talked about it on television for an hour.

And while one of his most famous acts was resigning the ambassadorship to India after 24 years in the diplomatic corps in 1968 as a protest against the Mexican government's massacre of hundreds of students in Mexico City last year, President Miguel de la Madrid honored him on his 70th birthday, calling him, "the pride of Mexico."

Paz, one of the few celebrated Mexicans who still lives in the center of the capital, where traffic and pollution run as thick and redolent as a Mexican mole sauce, sits in his comfortable study, sealed off from the noise of the nearby Paseo de la Reforma and explains that it has all been an accident.

He was born across the street in what is now a shop-lined Disneyland of a tourist center called the *Zona Rosa*. All he ever wanted to do was to be a poet. He says he is not a Sartre. "Sartre was mainly an ideology, a man of ideas. I am a man of sensibility. I hope I am a man of sensibility. I have a few ideas. I want to be a poet, not a philosopher."

He says he dislikes the Latin American idea that a writer should be politically engaged. "I suppose that politics can sterilize a literature. It is happening now with Latin American literature."

ALTHOUGH a noted political commentator, this was never his ambition. "For me the basic thing is poetry and from poetry I pass to aesthetics and politics."

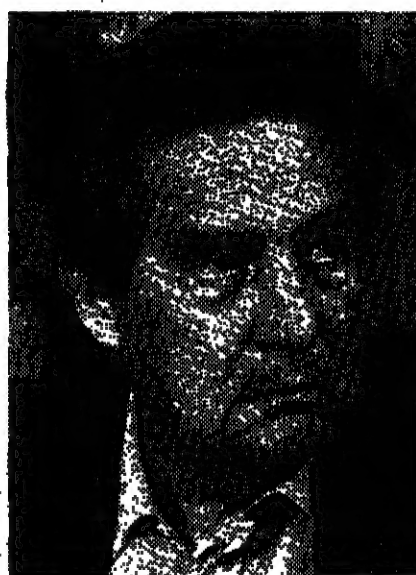
He recalls learning as a child a story of Alexander the Great being asked, "What do you want to be, Homer or Achilles?" Paz says Alexander replied, "This is absurd. You ask me if I want to be the hero or the trumpeter of the hero. I want to be the hero."

The poet's gentle and, in spite of some lines, almost youthful face, with narrow, kind, elfin eyes, expands with delight. "I found this answer absurd. I found that to be the trumpeter was much more interesting."

"And since this time I have found that writers, who are not the heroes of history but rather the witnesses of history, the witnesses of life — well, it's important to be a witness."

Some of the books for which he is best known, such as "Labyrinth of Solitude" (1950), an essay on the Mexican character, are not poetry. Paz says he never intended to write these books. "No, no. That was an accident," he protests.

"When I was really young I wanted to write poetry. Then I found more and more that there were periods when I could not



Octavio Paz.

Mark J. Kurlansky

write poetry." At first he turned to essays on poetry. But he went far beyond that partly because of his experiences in the United States.

He lived several times on both coasts as a child, a young poet and a diplomat. During World War II, as a diplomat in New York, he began thinking of the "Labyrinth of Solitude" to explain why he felt so different from Americans. "Everything was different," he recalls. The book was an attempt to explain himself.

The former diplomat finds that dialogue between the United States and Mexico, to which he says both countries are "condemned," is difficult and often bitter because of historical differences. "We were born in different moments in history," he says. "The U.S. is a true modern country. Mexico is a very old country with a pre-modern past. Not a Western past. The past is still alive."

"We are modern and we are not modern," he says. "It is a country of we are and we are not. We are Western and we are not. . . . Mexico City is a modern city but it is not very modern. The attitudes of the people are often 16th-, 17th- and 18th-century attitudes."

WHILE he feels these differences make it "impossible for Mexico to deal with the modern world outside," he also thinks Americans for different reasons are unable to deal with foreigners. The United States "is a country that can accept all foreign things, that is why it is an open country, but when they try to talk with foreigners, they are unable to do it."

"From a material and political point of view, the United States is an empire. But they don't want to be. They want to be outside of history."

Paz says he even became a diplomat "by accident." His friend, the Chilean poet Pablo Neruda, who was in Mexico as the general consul, first suggested it. "He said to me, 'You don't have money and you work too much. You should try to find a place in the foreign service and you will work less,'" Paz recalls.

But with 24 years of foreign service behind him, in the United States, Geneva, Japan, 10 years in Paris and six years as ambassador to India, he says, "It gave me another education. I suppose that every man must re-do his own education many times." Paz feels he re-educated himself twice, first in Europe then in Asia.

He is particularly impressed with Chinese and Japanese culture and says of contempo-

rary Japanese novels, "It's one of the literatures that is alive for me."

He was struck on a recent trip to Asia to find a resurgence of traditional Japanese theater. "This is not only continuation but revival of traditions. You cannot find, for instance, in Spain or Latin America, Lope de Vega or Calderon so easily."

"For the Spanish Catholic tradition ideas are always black and white — totalities. His ideology is always compact. Totally. And his life is the same. The Japanese and the Chinese are the masters of the conjunction of positions . . . I think Latin Americans should learn more about this experience . . . this capacity to embrace opposites."

But it was his European experiences that made a mark on Latin America, especially his contacts with André Breton and the Surrealists. Paz says of his native Mexico, a land where artists dress in tiny costumes and picnics are held with dead relatives on cemetery lawns, "It is one of the few spontaneously surrealistic countries. I suppose you can be surrealist when you don't know you are surrealist. As soon as you know you are surrealist, it's very difficult to be surrealist."

Paz acknowledges a great debt to Europe. While he still admires some contemporary European writers, especially from Eastern Europe, such as Czesław Miłosz and Milan Kundera, he says, "I don't suppose a 25-year-old Mexican today would have the same inspiration as we had in the '30s from European culture. But that's a fact. In the United States I don't find great writers such as Faulkner, Eliot or William Carlos Williams."

HE also sees this as a quiet moment in Latin American literature, but he does not mourn the so-called boom that made literature of his region fashionable in the 1970s. "This period of silence in Latin American literature is good because I don't believe very much in publicity," he says.

"I think it is very bad for a work of art. One of the bad things in the United States is that they sometimes kill their own writers and their own artists with too much success. Success is as bad as indifference."

But he also says that Latin American literature is quiet because of a change in generations. "A changing of hands," he calls it. "This is a moment when our best novelists and poets are now between 45 and 55 and must do their best work. That we will see in five years," he predicts.

"Perhaps the idea of thinking in terms of Europe or Latin America," he says thoughtfully, sinking into a well padded chair, "perhaps all this is a thing of the past. Perhaps we are going to have good literature in different places. I mean one of the facts is that there are no centers now of world civilization. For instance, the last center for art, especially painting, was Paris. Then New York was a center, but New York in some way has different characteristics than Paris. The New York painters are very good but they are not the center of the world."

"Where are the gods, the corn-god, the flower-god, the water-god, the blood-god, the virgin? Have they all died, have they all departed, broken waterjars at the edge of the blacked forest?" he wrote in a celebrated 1955 poem "The Broken Waterjar."

He points out in a rare moment of self-indulgence that he was one of the first to talk of the end of modernity as early as 1966 in Paris. "That's why it is very difficult at this moment to discern a movement in Paris or New York or in Mexico."

"We are in the age of diversity and individuality, not movements, not clubs, not great centers but individual creators, and that is important."

Mark J. Kurlansky is a journalist based in Mexico City.

The Wild Horses of Merfelder Moor, Or Rodeo as a Princely Tradition

by David Galloway

DÜLMEN, West Germany — The thunder of 800 hooves builds the dramatic prelude, and then the panicked animals surge into the arena. While the mares pirouette to shelter their newborn foals, men dart among them to separate the male yearlings from the herd. In teams of two and three the broncobusters wrestle the colts to the ground, bridle them with hemp, and lead them to the blacksmith's forge for branding.

Any resemblance to Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show is purely coincidental. The annual roundup on the Merfelder moor in central Germany began long before William Cody was born. Europe's last genuinely "wild" horses can be officially dated to the year 1316, when a patent for hunting and fishing rights first made written reference to the animals. Like the game that thrived on this gentle plain, the horses had presumably existed here for centuries before, and they were prized as a delicacy for the hunter's table.

Zoologists confirm their prehistoric ancestry, and art historians have noted an uncanny resemblance to the shaggy ponies depicted in cave paintings at Lascaux and Altamira. Signs of interbreeding with runaway cavalry mounts or farm horses emerge from time to time, but the dominant types descend from the Mongolian pony or the Russian tarpan. Dun or mouse-gray, they bear a dark stripe from mane to tail, and are



Part of the Merfelder herd.

both shorter and stockier than their domesticated cousins.

The woods and marshes of Westphalia once sheltered numerous herds, but most of them vanished as land was cleared and drained for farming. The Dülmen breed owes its continuing existence to the dukes of Croy, who settled in the area in 1836 and immediately created a refuge for the remaining wildlife. Today the tract encompasses more than 600 acres, and there are plans to

incorporate additional woodlands as a buffer against increased traffic from a new autobahn spur.

The case of access has dramatically boosted tourism in one of Germany's most idyllic landscapes. Situated due north of the smoking chimneys of the Ruhr district, the lush Münsterland is dotted with romantic manor houses, moated castles and wide-gabled brick farmhouses. The capital city of Münster, northeast of Dülmen, is celebrated for its medieval town center and Romanesque cathedral, but the charm of the region is in its natural bounty. The market town of Dülmen is ringed by game parks, woods and rhododendron gardens, and tourists are encouraged to rent bicycles to make the picturesque tour.

On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, from March through October, as many as 3,000 visitors pay a call on the wild horses. The animals are herded onto a hillside on those days and enclosed by a temporary fence, but that precaution is among the few concessions to their well-being. Windmills fill water troughs in the dry months, and hay is provided for all the local game when the snows are heavy. Otherwise, the herd ranges free in winter and summer, without shelter or special feeding or the services of a veterinarian.

ONLY the sturdiest foals survive the rigors of winter, but they regularly number 40 colts and 80 fillies. To prevent inbreeding and territorial conflicts, the yearling colts are auctioned off before an enthusiastic audience of 30,000 spectators. It is part rodeo, part carnival, part old-fashioned *Volkfest*, with pony clubs and trick riders who perform before the herd makes its dramatic entrance. Local farmers and woodsmen drive the animals toward the funnel-shaped fence that spills them into the arena promptly at 3 P.M. on the last Saturday in May.

Easily tamed and put to harness, the long-lived Dülmener was once prized by farmers and draymen for its economical, broad-shouldered service. Today few of the colts are bought for hard labor, but are ridden by children or hitched to carloads of tourists taking the air of the Münsterland. As a result, the price has fallen from a high of \$300 in the postwar years to an average of \$150 at the most recent auction. One American visitor, unable to resist such a bargain, was discovered trying to wedge her new pet into the back seat of a Cadillac.

"It's strictly a nonprofit enterprise," ac-



The Duke of Croy, right, and Prince Rudolf.

Leo Feeney

Continued on page 9

TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11). **CONCERTS** — June 15: Berlin Chamber Orchestra, Arnold Schönberg Choir, Peter Schreier conductor (Bach). June 17: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, James Levine conductor (Bach, Strauss). June 19: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Christoph von Dohnanyi conductor, Oleg Maisenberg piano (Brahms, Zelenka). June 21: Alban Berg Quartet, Heinrich Schiff cello (Bach, Berg). **RECITALS** — June 17: Kyung Wha Chung violin, Krystian Zimerman piano (Beethoven, Schumann). **OPERA** — June 15: "Die Zauberflote" (Mozart). June 16: "Cosi fan tutte" (Mozart).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel. 233.66.55). **OPERA** — June 15: "La Vie Parisienne" (Offenbach). **BRUSSELS**, Opera National (tel. 218.12.11). **OPERA** — June 16: "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" (Wagner). **GENT**, Royal Opera (tel. 25.24.25). **MUSICAL** — June 16: "De man van La Mancha" (Leigh). **LASNE**, Galerie Beumont (tel. 633.38.40). **EXHIBITION** — To June 23: "Graphic Works by British Masters."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 636.87.95). **EXHIBITION** — To June 30: "American Images" Photography 1945-1980. **CONCERTS** — June 15: London Symphony Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor (Mozart, Schubert, Tchaikovsky). June 16: London Concert Orchestra, Bramwell Tovey conductor (Tchaikovsky).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

GRANADA INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL

GRANADA, Spain — This international festival of music and dance is in its 34th year and runs from June 16 to July 19. Events include: **BALLET** — June 22-23: Spanish National Ballet. **CONCERTS** — June 16 and 17: London Symphony Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor (Schubert, Stravinsky). June 18: Edmon Colomer conductor (Ravel, Brahms). June 21 and 22: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Antoni Ros Marbà conductor (Bach, Haydn, Tchaikovsky). June 28 and 30: Spanish Radio Television Orchestra, Miguel Angel Gomez Martinez conductor (Beethoven, Falla). July 9 and 10: Spanish National Orchestra and Chorus, Jesus Lopez Cobos conductor (Gluck, Handel). **RECITALS** — June 26: Rafael Puyana clavichord (Bach, Scarlatti). July 1: Jesse Norman soprano (Brahms, Ravel). July 2: Daniel Barenboim piano. July 4: Elena Obraztsova soprano (Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninoff). The Festival also takes in the 16th International Manuel de Falla competition (July 7-19). For further information tel: Granada 22.54.41, or Madrid 429.24.44.

FRANCE

DIJON, Maurice Magnin Museum (tel. 67.11.10). **EXHIBITION** — To Nov. 18: French Portraits of the 19th Century. **NICE**, Acropolis (tel. 92.80.05). **EXHIBITION** — To June 25: "Baie des Arts." **PARIS**, American Center (tel. 333.21.50 or 831.11.43). **DANCE** — June 15-18-22: David Gordon/Pick-Up Co. **EXHIBITION** — To June 25: "Marcelle Abella, Olivier de Bouchory, David Rym, Anne Saussois." **CARRÉS** — To June 29: "30 Years of Tap Dance." **Centre Georges Pompidou** (tel. 277.12.33). **EXHIBITIONS** — To Aug. 19: "Jean-Pierre Bertrand." "Palermo," "David Tremlett." **Galerie Jacob** (tel. 633.90.66). **EXHIBITION** — To June 28: "Raymond Godin." **Hôtel Méridien** (tel. 758.12.30). **JAZZ** — To June 23: Buddy Tate. **Le Moulin** (tel. 548.93.08). **JAZZ** — June 17-22: Mike Zwerin trombone/bass-trumpet, Paul Breslin guitar, Martin Taylor bass. **Maison de Victor Hugo** (tel. 272.16.65). **EXHIBITION** — To June 29: "Le Voyage du Rhin." **Musée d'Art Moderne** (tel. 722.61.27). **EXHIBITION** — To Sept. 8: "Robert and Sonia Delaunay." **Musée de la Ville** (tel. 705.01.34). **EXHIBITION** — To June 30: "James Tissot: 1836-1902." **Sept. 29: "Gustave Dore."** **Théâtre de la Ville** (tel. 887.54.42). **DANCE** — June 18, 19, 21: Compagnie François Verrier. **Théâtre Marie-Stuart** (tel. 245.28.12). **THEATRE** — Through June: "Savage Love" (Sam Shepherd).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel. 341.44.49). **OPERA** — June 15 and 18: "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini). June 16: "Tosca" (Puccini). June 17: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner). **Philharmonie** (tel. 25.489-0). **CONCERTS** — Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra — June 15: Christoph von Dohnanyi conductor (Bartók, Janáček). June 20 and 21: Seiji Ozawa conductor (Bach, Prokofiev). **FRANKFURT**, Alte Oper (tel. 134.00.00). **CONCERTS** — June 15: Cologne Radio Symphony Orchestra, Gary Bertini conductor (Handel). **Cafe Theater** (tel. 77.4.66). **THEATRE** — Through June: "The Mousetrap" (Christie). **MÜNCHEN**, Deutsches Theater, (tel. 59.34.27). **THEATRE** — June 18-29: "Hallelujah Broadway" Israel National Music Ensemble. **Nationaltheater** (tel. 22.13.16). **OPERA** — June 18 and 21: "Il Tabor" (Puccini). June 19: "Cardillac" (Paul Hindemith). June 20: "La Cenerentola" (Rossini). **Schubert Theater** (tel. 315.14.47 or 315.48.88). **CONCERTS** — June 16: Leipzig Gewandhausorchester (Mozart, Wolf). June 17: Harlem Blues and Jazzband of New York.

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall Concert Hall (tel. 790.75.21). **CONCERTS** — June 15: Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Kenneth Schermerhorn conductor, Gary Karr Bass (Rossini, Heine). June 21: Kenneth Schermerhorn conductor, Hong Kong Chorus and Hong Kong Philharmonic Chorus (Beethoven). **ITALY**

FLORENCE

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel. 277.92.36). **CONCERTS** — June 17: New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Bach, Strauss). June 18: Maggio Musicale Fiorentino Orchestra, Christian Badea conductor (Scriabin, Wagner). **ROME**, Alinari Gallery (tel. 679.29.23). **EXHIBITION** — To June 30: "Rome: Her Monuments, Streets, and People." **VENEZIA**, Museo Correr (tel. 256.25). **EXHIBITION** — To July 28: "Le Venetie Possibili." **Palazzo Fortuny** (tel. 70.09.95). **EXHIBITIONS** — To July 14: "Robert." To July 28: "Horti, Photography." 1931-1984.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel. 360.35.00). **EXHIBITION** — To July 7: "Giulio Paolini." **Metropolitan Museum of Art** (tel. 535.77.10). **EXHIBITIONS** — To Sept. 11: "Man and the Horse." To Sept. 5: "Revivals and Explorations in European decorative art." **Museum of Modern Art** (tel. 708.94.00). **EXHIBITION** — To Oct. 1: "Kurt Schwitters."



Farmers on muleback in the Sicilian back country.

Sicily's Rich Mosaic of Cultures

by E. J. Dionne Jr.

FEW places in the world are as under-estimated as Sicily. To many people, and perhaps especially to Americans, Sicily is the land of the Mafia, of poverty, of women in black shawls and tattered men, of violence and chaos and uncertainty. But Sicily may be the most attractive, most culturally privileged place in the complicated, recently established country called Italy.

To begin with, few places have been occupied by more foreign powers — that is one of the reasons the Mafia came into being. But it is also the reason why Sicily has some of the best Greek ruins in the world; why it has Arab and Norman buildings, and why parts of Palermo look like Bourbon Spain. And whatever damage they did, the occupiers usually — although not always — respected what had been built before they came. The dialect is as much a pastiche as the architecture, with Greek words and French words, Arab words and Spanish.

There are many approaches to Sicily. It can be, like Cyprus or parts of southern France, a place to relax, read and stare peacefully into a sunset. It can be a lesson to be learned, a place that contains pieces of the history of so many other places as well as its own. It is an island where you can eat and drink well, swim and hike up in the mountains. You can even ski. Whatever you choose to do, you can be certain that Sicilians will be warm — although the friendliness toward outsiders can be matched by a certain reserve.

You will hear stories of robberies along the roadside, and some of them are true. It is best to adopt a certain caution that the Sicilians practice themselves. But there are other stories, too. Once, when I was driving from Palermo to Trapani, my car broke down. The car stopped near the exit for Dailio, a milk farming community that lays claim to being the home of the rich pastries called cannoli. I shared a ride into town on a small truck with a newborn calf; the local farmers, the owner of the single calf in town, the children gathered for their afternoon candy all seemed to want to do whatever they could to get my car moving again. And the cannoli were great.

What follows is one approach, with some variations. You can fly to Palermo, Trapani or Catania; then, where you choose to start, how fast you want to go, depend on which Sicily you are seeking.

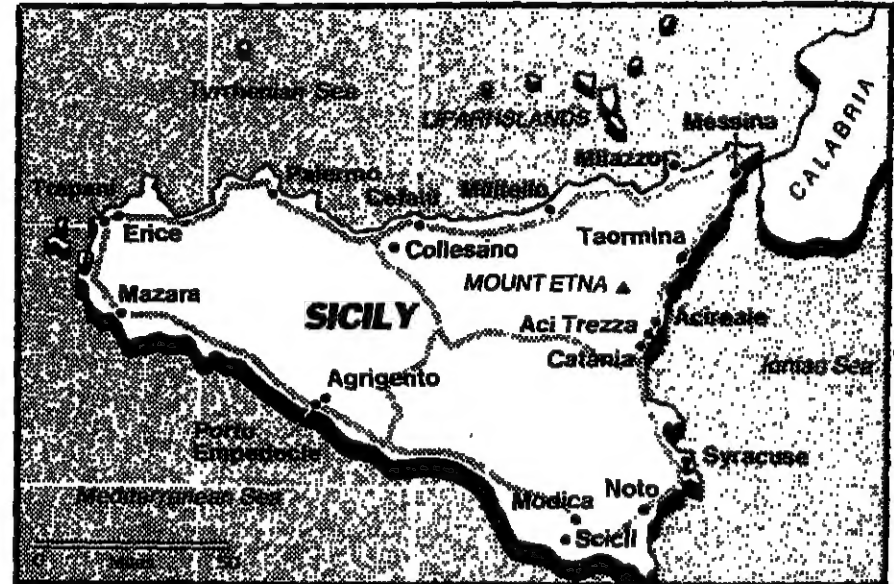
TAORMINA is carved into a hillside that drops 675 feet straight down into the warm, blue Mediterranean and looks up to snow-capped Mount Etna. Its well-preserved Greek theater, set into the hills, dates from the third century B.C. The best approach is from the Taormina North exit from the main highway. The drive up the mountainside at times cuts through the rocks. To one side are the hills that rise up to the ruined walls of the village of Castelmola; on the other side, a drop straight to the sea.

The city has been simply discovered by others, notably Germans and Scandinavians, and it can be crowded, in season and out. But if you are not obsessed with getting away from other people, Taormina amply rewards a visit. Some people spend hours in the terraced gardens behind the San Domenico Palace Hotel in the late afternoon and at dusk, scanning the sky from Mount Etna to the sea. It is the sort of sunset you are unlikely to see anywhere else.

Taormina bears a certain resemblance to resorts in southern France, partly because of the quality of the food and accommodations available. Two hotels bear particular mention: The San Domenico Palace is a converted 15th-century monastery. The hallways are wide and the room doors are tiny, giving the impression that you are about to enter a monk's spare cell, although the some of the rooms are in fact large. Access to the hillside garden is worth the price of the room, though the food can be uneven. The Hotel Timbo is a good choice for staying, eating, or both. In addition to the view of the mountain and the sea, the terrace looks directly down into a well-maintained garden.

South of Taormina, on the way to Syracuse, leave the main road just north of Catania to explore some of the area's small seaside towns. Aci Trezza, for example, is part of the Sicilian small town. There is a series of winding back roads through a rich countryside that leads to the sea. In Pozzillo, you can drink one of Sicily's most famous mineral waters at the source and watch the fishermen repair their nets. Catania itself can be passed by, though its cathedral square is worth a look and there are some good restaurants.

Syracuse, 65 miles to the southeast, is a singular reminder of the extraordinary complexity of Sicily's past. In its heyday, the city had little to do with Rome or Italy: It was founded by Corinthian colonists in eighth century B.C. and became one of the wealthiest and most powerful cities of Greater



The New York Times

Greece. (It was also the home of Archimedes, the mathematician.) For this reason, Syracuse has some of the finest Greek ruins in the world. Its theater dates from the fifth century B.C., and Aeschylus' "Persians" had its opening night there. The theater is in the middle of an archaeological park — it closes an hour before sunset — that also includes the Paradise Quarry, a series of remarkable grottoes and caverns.

The old town (Ortygia) is in some senses the new town. The cathedral is built on what were the foundations of the Temple of Minerva. The cathedral and the palazzos on the cathedral square — a lively place in the early evening — offer a series of journeys out of the Greek and into the Baroque. On Sunday afternoons, the whole region seems to descend on the waterfront for a passeggiata. And, as Cicero said, "There's not a day without sun in Syracuse."

If you return to Taormina and then journey north toward Messina the next day, you are in for one of the world's great coastal drives. Keep a map of Italy in your head and watch as the toe of Calabria gets closer and closer until it seems you can almost jump across. The road is a remarkable alternation of tunnels and clear seaside driving. At Messina, you can take a look at the straits; the town itself has suffered badly from earthquakes over the centuries and most of it has been rebuilt since the great tremors of 1908.

The northern coast between Messina and Palermo is a long run of small towns and quiet beaches. Two in particular are worth a visit. Cefalù is a small fishing town with a Norman Romanesque cathedral. In his fine book on Sicily, "The Golden Honeycomb," Vincent Cronin reports that the cathedral the voice offering of King Roger II to God for saving him from a storm at sea. According to legend, Roger promised to build a cathedral wherever he was brought to safety and was miraculously brought to what was then the Arab town of Cefalù. "Both the vow and its fulfillment are worthy of a man who combined faith and works, love of beauty and love of battle," Cronin wrote.

Barle is about the last thing this peaceful town would bring to mind, although its beaches have spurred a hotel building boom which has not quite gotten out of hand.

The town of Collesano, between Cefalù and Palermo, seems like a large bazaar specializing in Sicilian pottery. Some of its kilns have been working since the 16th century.

PALERMO finds its way into the newspapers for organized crime out-rages of all sorts, yet it is both a most modern city and a place where a noble old downtown and rambling outdoor markets beckon. It is a mad collection of blood lines, traditions, architectural styles and sensibilities, a jumble of Norman, Spanish Baroque, Fascist and modern buildings. The Arab influence is still felt, no more so than in the thriving street markets that go on for blocks in the center of town.

Palermo brings home the cyclical nature of history, the rise and fall of one civilization after another. Palermians are often said to be cynical, a cynicism that arises from the need to adapt to a bizarre range of occupying powers. This was once an entirely Arab city with scores of mosques, far closer to Tunisia than Milan. Islam was replaced by Christianity, the Arab style by the Norman, the mosques by churches. Then it was a Spanish city and now it is Italian. At certain times in its history, it was one of the important cultural centers of Europe.

The extraordinary contradictions of Palermo are brought home on almost every block, in almost every building. The Palace of the Normans, on the highest point of the old city, was built by the Saracens, expanded by the Normans, restored by the Spaniards. It is still the seat of government. Its Palatine

Chapel, built by Roger II, is regarded as one of the most remarkable architectural achievements in all of Italy. Its mosaics are Greek-inspired; its ceiling is of Arab workmanship, and its marble work is Norman. The inscriptions are in Greek, Latin and Arabic.

Palermo is a city that knows poverty, but also extremes of wealth. Its modern center boasts a fashionable shopping district, and Palermians who talk about the profits of the illegal drug trade point out that while, on paper, the town has one of the lowest average incomes in Italy, it also has one of the highest rates of consumer spending.

Palermo is one of the best places to try Sicilian food. There is fish of all kinds, and the shellfish is excellent (though many would warn that the initial pleasure is not worth the stomach trouble the lobsters and clams might cause you later). Sicilian wine is also worth trying. As throughout Italy, decent wine is remarkably cheap, good wine hardly expensive.

THE inland road from Palermo to Agrigento, on the southern coast, takes you through what might be called the Wyoming of Sicily, a land of scrub brush, vast plains leading to buttes and then to distant mountains. You expect to see Clint Eastwood riding off into the sunset (which he may well have done, since this is the land of spaghetti westerns). The drive, which takes a couple of hours, takes you far away from beach resorts and through somewhat wild terrain.

Agrigento, like Syracuse, offers a remarkable view of ancient Greek civilization. The Valley of Temples rightly draws visitors from all over the world. The Temple of Concord is the best preserved and the Temple of Hercules is believed to be the oldest, dating back to the sixth century B.C. Other temples in various states of preservation include those to Juno Lacinia, Jove and Castor and Pollux. The area is especially striking at sunrise and sunset.

Southeast of Agrigento is an area not often visited but worth a day trip. Ragusa has two fine Baroque churches, the cathedral of San Giovanni Battista and the church of San Giorgio. Nearby is the castle of Donnafugata, a well preserved manor house built in the 1300s. Comiso, now the home of the NATO missile base, has a rich artistic tradition; Scicli and Modica are pretty 18th-century towns.

Another trip from Palermo very much worth making is to Trapani and especially to Erice, perched atop Monte San Giuliano. Erice is perhaps the best preserved medieval town in Sicily. Going back many centuries, the town was a religious center to the goddesses of love and fertility of the various leading powers: Astarte of the Phoenicians, Aphrodite of the Greeks and Venus of the Roman. It reached its height of prosperity and importance in the 13th and 14th centuries, and then steadily lost influence to Trapani. Its charm lies in its long neglect; today it stands as a beautiful relic to another era, overlooking its now busier rival.

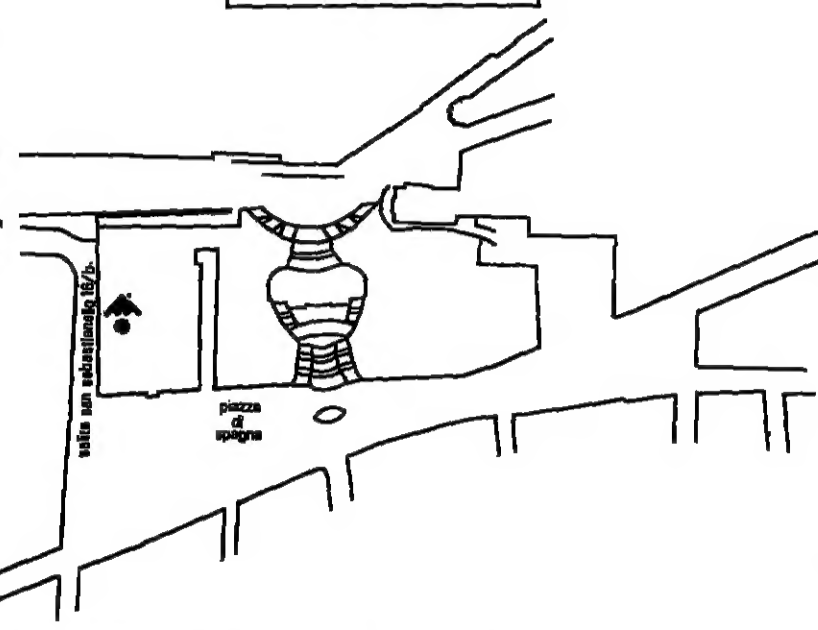
Sicily, associated with bright colors and large gestures, is deceptively subtle, a subtlety related to the Rococo and the Baroque and perhaps also to that sense of the absurd associated with Pirandello, who came from the Agrigento countryside. The people can be just as subtle: a mixture of circumspection and openness, of cunning and warmth. But however Sicily's contradictions are turned around — whether you choose to regard it as the Orient's gateway to Europe or Europe's door to the Arab world, as the conquered island or the island that absorbed something from everyone — it will reward those who try to understand it, those who keep searching.

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WEEKEND

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WEEKEND

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FOR FUN AND PROFIT

On Bringing the Airport Closer to the Passenger

by Roger Collis

THE problem of providing a suitable landing platform for flying machines in large cities has always puzzled engineers," wrote the aviation correspondent of The Illustrated London News of Oct. 18, 1919. A futuristic solution at that time was an elevated circular landing strip that would allow pilots "to start and alight dead against the wind as they always must." A neat example of lateral thinking even if the thing never got off the ground.

But finally, modern technology has come up with a better idea: the City of London Stolport (short takeoff and landing airport), which will be built in a derelict dock area in the east of the city specifically to serve the business traveler. The government gave the go-ahead three weeks ago after a raucous four-year debate with environmentalists and local authorities. The Stolport, which will cost around \$15 million, should be operating by mid-1987. It is a seminal idea that may have a cascade effect. There is a proposal for a similar installation in Sheffield, serving a population of five million in the north of England. And according to some insiders, pressure may be building up in France for a downtown Stolport in Paris.

"We believe we can cut an hour off the journey time to Paris from the center of London. Our passengers will be landing at Charles de Gaulle before they would take off from Heathrow or Gatwick," says Charles Stuart, chairman of Plymouth-based Brynmor Airways, which will be one of the main carriers to use the Stolport. He asserts that it is only a 20-minute taxi ride from the Bank of England plus 15 minutes to check in and board the plane. Bankers from the Continent could arrive on the morning flights before their counterparts in the City have had time to fuel their umbrellas.

Brynmor plans several flights a day to Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels, with the latter possibility of Zurich, Geneva, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Frankfurt, as well as destinations in Britain, such as Aberdeen and Belfast. Jersey European Airways is hoping to fly from the Stolport to Paris, and Manx Airlines has applied for routes to Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam.

The Stolport is an example of how regional or commuter airlines are responding to a growing business market by developing a comprehensive network of services across Europe. According to Robert Bonhoff, secretary-general of the European Regional Airlines Association in Geneva, regional traffic is growing at a faster rate than that on major airlines. Certainly, many regional carriers report significant increases in traffic. For example, Crossair in Zurich, which carried 286,000 passengers in 1982, reports a 53-percent increase so far this year; RFG in Dortmund, in northern West Germany, predicts a 50-percent increase in 1983; while Connexion, which has 1,400 passengers a month between Gatwick and Antwerp, reports a load factor of 65 percent ("As good as you're ever going to get without turning people away at peak flights"). And Brynmor expects to carry nearly half of the estimated 1.2 million passengers who will use the Stolport in year five or six after its completion.

What the business flier wants is choice, convenience and comfort. This means choice of a convenient airport as well as airline. The so-called national carriers go some way to providing this with business-class cabins, priority check-ins, executive lounges and so on. But you still have the hassle of getting out to far-flung megaports and fighting your way through crowds less dedicated than yourself. For short-haul flights within Europe between major hubs, actual flying time can be as little as 20 percent of total door-to-door journey time.

The solution is to bring the plane to the passenger, either by linking transfer markets to the major hubs (like Plymouth to Paris) or to other small airports (like Plymouth to Cork). After all, how many people who fly to Paris actually want to go to Paris? Regional airlines perform both these roles, providing customized business service almost as if they were scheduled corporate aircraft.

Regional airlines (which typically operate 9- to 40-seat planes) are themselves well served by advancing technology. The new generation of pressurized turboprops are quiet, fast and comfortable and up to 30 percent more fuel efficient than their predecessors. For example, there is the 33-seat Saab-Fairchild 340, which entered service recently with Crossair; the 30-seat Embraer Brasilia (from the folks who make the Bandeirante, the DC-3 of commuter planes); the 64-seat Beechcraft Advanced Turbo Prop, which is scheduled to make its maiden flight in August 1986; and the 50-seat four-engine de

Haviland Dash 7 — a plane that is not only ultra quiet, but has an exceptional short takeoff and landing performance, being able to descend at a steep seven-degree slope compared with two or three degrees needed for a conventional approach.

It is for these reasons that the Dash 7 is thought to be the only plane capable of operating from the City of London Stolport's 760-meter (2,500-foot) noise levels, which are of major environmental concern. Night flights have been banned, weekday flights are limited to 120 a day and 40 on Sundays and public holidays. This will mean an effective limit of about two million passengers a year.

Moreover, for the Stolport to be really effective, you need a similar Stolport at the other end. Until this happens, Stuart is pushing for "STOL" procedures for airports like Charles de Gaulle. "We don't see why we shouldn't operate outside a conventional

London Stolport linked to growth of regional lines

pattern; we only need a marginal strip. But this will take a couple of years, I'm sure," he says. Large European airports are far less hospitable to small aircraft than those in the United States.

This highlights a problem for regional carriers. In order for them to develop feeder routes into the major hubs, they need to come to terms with the hegemony of the national airlines, such as Air France at Charles de Gaulle, British Airways at Heathrow and British Caledonian at Gatwick. But many have established a symbiotic relationship, when it is in the national carrier's interest, either by flying regional services under their auspices or "interlining" through their computerized reservations systems. For example, Crossair operates regional flights from Switzerland to Düsseldorf and Paris on behalf of Lufthansa and Swissair; RFG carries British Caledonian colors on flights between Dortmund and Gatwick as does Connexion between Gatwick and Antwerp; and Air UK, from Norwich to Amsterdam, is linked to the KLM reservation system.

Bonhoff believes there is a danger that some national carriers may move in and grab regional routes once they have been built up by smaller airlines. (Lufthansa is already in the business with a 40 percent share in DLT, Germany's largest regional airline.) "We need regulatory instruments to identify and stop predatory behavior and abuse of dominant positions. That goes for airports as well as airlines," he says.

Phil Chapman, a director of Air UK, is also apprehensive, especially about the British proposal to deregulate its domestic services except for the busy routes to Heathrow and Gatwick, which means that only the regionals will be exposed to competition. "It only needs a dilution of 5 percent in traffic to make our routes unprofitable. A privatized British Airways could become a monopoly operation in a year. Ninety-four percent of U.S. revenues come from five airlines. God help us over here," Chapman says.

However, deregulation in the United States has spurred the growth of regional airlines, which carried a record 26 million passengers in 1982, an increase of 20 percent on the previous year. And in Europe, moves toward partial deregulation are having a similar catalytic effect. First has been the liberalizing effect of the recent bilateral between the Britain and the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany, epitomized by the "open skies" policy in the Netherlands. It is significant that there are now more flights from British regions to Amsterdam and Rotterdam than there are to London. Second has been the inter-regional directive of the European Community, which allows free entry for aircraft carrying up to 70 passengers on routes between "category two" airports. This has met with derision by some regional carriers because it excludes the major hubs ("It's a lousy piece of legislation," Bonhoff says). But it could be the thin end of a deregulation wedge. The directive is due for review in 1986 and there's a good chance that free access will be extended to "category one" airports.

Whether or not this happens, it is to regional airlines that the business traveler will be looking for choice, comfort and convenience.

Wild Horses

According to the present duke of Croy, but it is also far from being a simple hobby. For him as for his elder son, 30-year-old Prince Rudolf, it is a family tradition whose validity is never questioned. Indeed, a history of disposssession and displacement has encouraged them to cling to such customs with particular intensity.

The dukes of Croy trace their title to 12th-century Picardy, but subsequent ties to Prussia prompted Napoleon to seize most of their French holdings in 1803. In 1836 they settled in Westphalia and were later granted princely prerogatives by the emperor. A remaining chateau in northern France was confiscated at the end of World War I as "enemy property," and the castle in Dülmen was firebombed in the final days of World War II.

The family resettled in a former forester's house, and Prince Carl Emanuel Ludwig Petrus Eleonore Alexander Rudolf Engelbert, now the 14th duke of Croy, married Princess Gabrielle, granddaughter of the last king of Bavaria. Under Allied occupation there was talk of redistributing the ducal lands, but the greatest threat was a military order to dispose of the wild horses as a useless luxury. The prince promptly demanded an appointment with the British authorities, and luckily discovered "an officer who understood such things."

Today, when the overseer ceremoniously informs "His Grace" of the year's catch, the old duke's eyes glisten with sentimental pleasure. At such moments it is difficult to picture this shy, gentle presence as one of the shrewdest (and least known) speculators of

Continued from page 7

the Wirtschaftswunder. The business career began with his first sip of Coca-Cola in 1945, and he was soon collecting franchises for Belgium and West Germany. One was for Hamburg, where his colorful partner was Max Schmeling, the former heavyweight boxing champion.

The duke's children have inherited the work ethic that now complements a sense of noblesse oblige. Like his father, Prince Rudolf studied law and he has completed an apprenticeship at company headquarters in Toronto. Prince Stefan works for a London stockbroker, while Princess Marie-Therese is studying Spanish at Munich University in preparation for examinations as a simultaneous translator.

Not surprisingly, even the "losing business" of horsebreeding is managed with strict, no-nonsense professionalism. Before the buffer zone protecting the herd can be extended, complex reallocations of land will have to be negotiated by the 20-man team that administers "Croy and Co." Only on the last Saturday in May, when relatives gather from throughout the world and the youngest is paraded round the arena behind a brisk span of Dülmeners, are the workaday realities temporarily forgotten.

(The horses can be seen 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., March 1 through Oct. 31. Reservations for the annual roundup can be made through Herzog von Croy'sche Verwaltung, Schloss Park 1, 4408 Dülmen, West Germany.)

David Galloway is a writer and professor based in Wuppertal, West Germany.

TRAVEL

Dining in Châteauroux: Lost in the Salt

CHATEAUROUX, France — Great restaurants do have a way of popping up in the oddest, most out-of-the-way spots. So a year or so ago, when Parisian restaurant critics began beating a path to this dreary city north of Limoges, to feast on the creations of Jean

PATRICIA WELLS

Bardet, it was impossible not to take notice. Restaurant Jean Bardet captured a second Michelin star this year, and the Guide Gaullien awarded it a rating equal to that of Taillevent in Paris and Trocadero in Rome.

So soon everyone began heading for the Berry region in search of the freshness, the creative regionalism, the great wine list, the incredible farm goat cheese, the warm and refreshing atmosphere that was putting the hometown of the actor Gérard Philipe on the culinary map.

Well, I drove to Châteauroux, and I did find a marvelous regional wine list, a nice

selection of goat cheese, a restaurant full of locals having a good time, but I can't say that I ever really got to taste the food. Five out of six dishes sampled were so camouflaged with salt it was impossible to fathom what the chef might have had in mind. One main course was so salty it paralyzed the palate, and there was no choice but to send it back to the kitchen.

The chef's wife, Sophie, could not have been nicer about the request, but her immediate, and flippant, response — "It must have been salted twice in the kitchen, you know that happens" — makes one wonder. Was anyone in the kitchen tasting what was prepared?

The salt question aside, the meal was unexceptional. A *salade croquante* — billed as mixed fresh greens in a truffle vinaigrette — included moderately fresh lettuce and thick slices of totally tasteless truffles, and any hint of truffle in the vinaigrette was lost to the salt shaker.

A daily special — a *feuilleton* of wild

oreilles d'orme mushrooms, was equally boring, unimaginative and salty.

The clear, positive note of the meal came in the form of truly exquisite *crêpe de homard*, a bright, fresh blend of lobster, sprinkled with slivers of lime and a hint of ginger, flavors that were brought together with a full-flavored Sauternes-based sauce. With it, the friendly, chatty sommelier offered a single glass of Sauternes to complement the lobster preparation.

The dish sent back to the kitchen — a fricassée of delicate fresh eel — had terrific promise. Eel is certainly a culinary challenge, and this one was lovely, young and tender. But the second time around, the oversalted sauce had been removed, and all that remained were rather dry, unappealing strips of eel.

THANK goodness Bardet's pastry chef has not yet discovered the wonders of salt. The single dessert sampled — a

giboulée de cerises — was a marvelously simple combination of pistachio ice cream, topped by a very hot compote of fresh red cherries.

It's a shame that some very positive qualities of the restaurant — cheery service, the remarkable wine list that included neighboring Reuilly, Vouvray, Quincy, Chinon, and even the rare, Vouvray-like Jasnières — are marred by the restaurant's location, overbearing decor, and inattentiveness in the kitchen. I would love to give Bardet another try, but I doubt that I'll be heading toward Châteauroux again anytime soon.

Jean Bardet, 1 Rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 36000 Châteauroux; tel: (54) 34.82.09. Closed Sunday from July through September, closed Sunday evening and Monday from Oct. 1 to June 30, also Nov. 25 to Dec. 4, and three weeks during February school holidays. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Eurocard, Visa. About 360 francs a person, including wine and service.

Shimoda: Japan's Opening to the West

by Christine Chapman

SHIMODA, Japan — For Westerners traveling to Japan, going to the port city of Shimoda is a romantic journey into the history of Japan's foreign affairs. Fact, legend, pomp and pageantry mingle in this lovely town on the southeastern tip of the Izu peninsula, about 100 miles from Tokyo. Its setting is reminiscent of views from the Grande Corniche or, as some Shimodans say, of Monterey in California.

Unsatisfactory from the beginning as a trading port, Shimoda was the symbol to the ruling Tokugawa Shogun that, for better or worse, Japan's isolation had ended. Japan's 200-year-old posture as an international redoubt was abandoned when Commodore Matthew C. Perry arrived in Uraga harbor in Tokyo Bay on July 8, 1853. Although Russians and English had tried to establish trade agreements with Japan, they failed. Rebuffed by the Japanese and refused support by their own governments, their ships withdrew. The Portuguese were expelled from Japan in 1638; from 1641, only a few Dutch merchants were allowed to remain on Deshima Island in Nagasaki Bay.

Perry was the emissary of a U.S. government determined to force the issue. American whaling boats were the object of ill treatment. The Americans wanted respect for their seamen, a port of call for supplies, and the promise of Japan as a trading partner. When Perry entered Uraga, he not only beat out the Russian expedition ordered by Czar Nicholas II, by one month, he also flouted four men-of-war and an insistent letter from President Millard Fillmore. He warned the Japanese that he would return to resume negotiations, and he did half a year later with more ships. On March 31, 1854, Perry signed a treaty with the Japanese that opened the ports of Shimoda and Hakodate in the north to American ships.

Japanese treaties with other nations followed in quick succession: Britain in 1854; Russia and the Netherlands in 1855.

With his fearsome *katifune* — "black ships" — Perry was the first to force Japan to open its ports, and his countryman Townsend Harris was the first foreign consul to make Shimoda Japan's laboratory in international diplomacy. A thoughtful man, the 52-year-old Harris showed his mettle during a year in Shimoda while he waited to meet the shogun in Edo, later Tokyo. "The Complete Journal of Townsend Harris," published in 1930, then in a revised edition in 1959, could serve as a manual for Western diplomats to Japan. Harris's resolute approach and his sense of fair play won the respect of the Japanese. He was evenly patronizing and he had his zeal in check. He knew what he — and the U.S. government — wanted from Japan. He got it, not without some qualms of conscience.

On Sept. 4, 1856, after he hoisted the U.S. flag before his headquarters in the Gyokusenji temple, he wrote in his journal: "Grim reflections — ominous of change — undoubted beginning of the end. Query — if for the real good of Japan?"

Perhaps Shimoda would admit today that Harris's intrusion was for the common good, but in 1856, the town fathers tried to dissuade him from settling there. When he insisted on his right as granted by the treaty, they did "civilly ask me to go away." But he unloaded his gear and invited Shimoda officials on board his ship to watch the men "exercise at the guns."

The Japanese installed Harris and his interpreter in the temple and began a series of delaying tactics that presaged future contacts between the two countries.

To any request, Japanese officials explained that "they had to reflect on every new proposition a long time; that they could not decide as quickly as the men of the West." Experienced in living in the Orient, as a trader on his own merchant ship, Harris had completed a U.S. commercial treaty with the king of Siam before arriving in Japan. He knew and loved Asia and considered as he neared Shimoda that this "may be the beginning of a new order of things in Japan."

As soon as he was at home in Gyokusenji temple, today a major tourist site, he started to ramble over the hills. He wrote that "a more genial climate than that of Shimoda, so far, is not to be found in the world."

HE appreciated the weather, the flowers, the crops and, finally, the people. He was often exasperated, but he was patient. By November 1857, when he was allowed to go to Edo, he was convinced the Japanese were a "singular people." The journal details his growing affection for them, and theirs for him, but he shows his anger when he writes: "I will cordially meet any real offers of amity, but words will not do. They are the greatest liars on earth."

When the Japanese tried to amuse him, he commented: "The lubricity of these people passes belief. I was asked a hundred different questions about American females."

One of the officials was in charge of providing Harris, a bachelor, with a woman. He said, "If I fancied any woman the Vice-Governor would procure her for me."

A popular Shimoda legend is the story of the abandoned Okichi, Harris's alleged geisha-turned-concubine. The 16-year-old girl

supposedly gave up her true love, a simple carpenter, to serve the American. The legend is so imbedded in the popular consciousness that Japanese visit the 350-year-old Ryosenji temple not to see where Perry signed the Shimoda treaty, but to gaze at the sedan chair that carried Okichi to Harris. On the walls of an annex are sentimental paintings of an ill-matched love affair, and under one of Okichi's trip to the consulate is this description: "Since then diplomatic relations between the two countries went smoothly." Harris does not mention Okichi in his journal.

"There was nothing between Townsend Harris and Okichi," insisted Satoshi Furukawa, chairman of the Shimoda Historical Society. "It was a story concocted for publicity about 60 years ago. Actually Okichi was a laundress who served Harris as a nurse for three days once when he became ill. When he recovered, she was dismissed. We have a document from her mother saying Okichi was fired and deserved a pension."

Each year from May 16 to 18 Shimoda holds its Black Ships Festival to commemorate Perry's arrival in the painted vessels. It has all the hoopla of an American Fourth of July. American ships, now steel-gray, lie at anchor in the harbor; thousands of sailors in uniform roam the town; American and Japanese dignitaries make speeches and ride in a parade through the city; high school and military marching bands strut their stuff, and elaborate fireworks explode over the harbor at night.

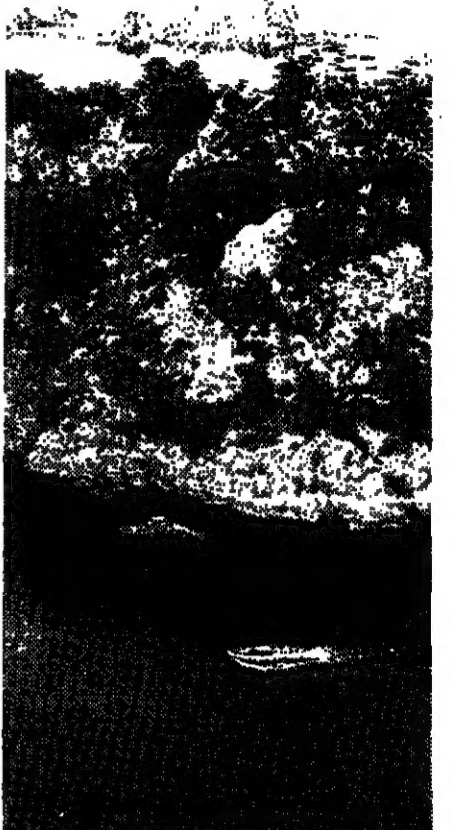
Last month U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield rode in an open car with Mayor Kyoshi Iketani of Shimoda, waving to the crowds lining the streets, grasping hands,

and patting babies on the head. From his car Rear Admiral Gerald W. MacKay handed small American flags to outstretched hands. Shimoda's population of 30,700 (it was 3,924 when Harris arrived) swells during the summer as swimmers and surfers descend on its white-sand beaches, and other tourists come for the views, the walks, and the hot springs that attracted President Jimmy Carter in 1979, when he attended the festival.

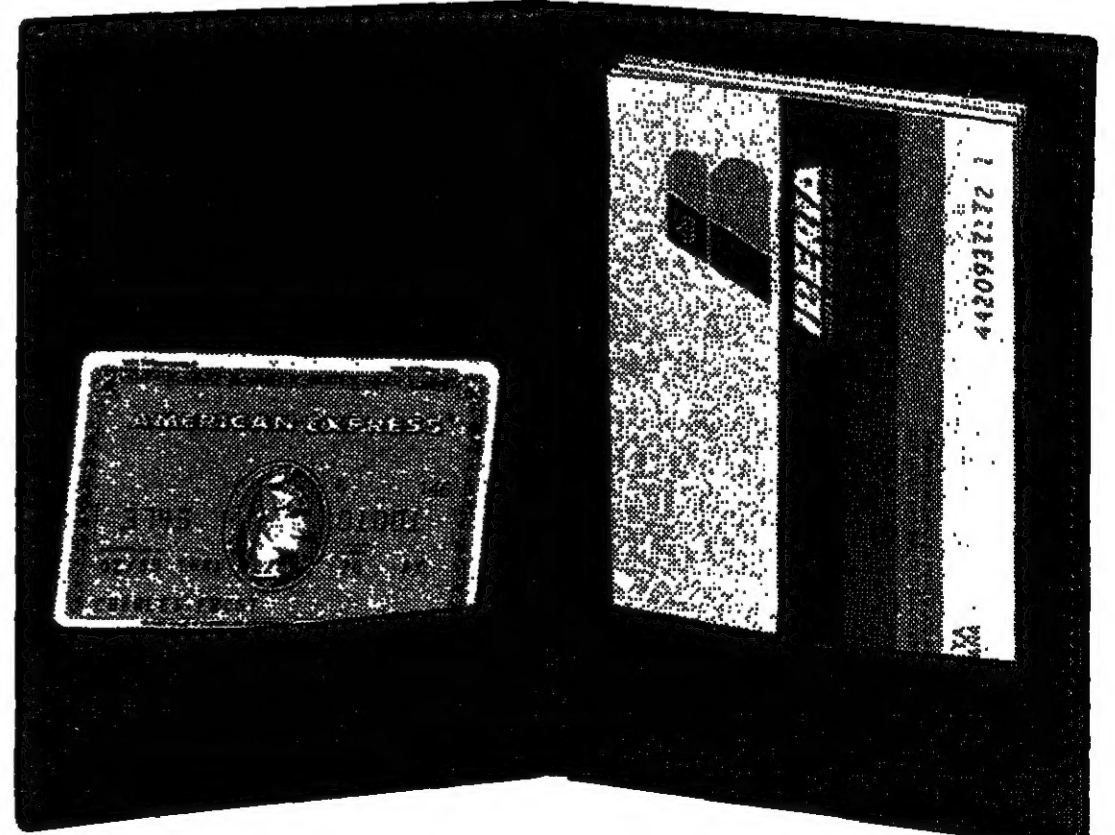
Tourism is Shimoda's principal industry, with fishing its second source of income. The wharves of the island city are lively to stroll along and tourists can go fishing or at least sailing in the harbor in an up-to-date black ship. Apart from the three-day festival in May, July and August are Shimoda's busiest, and most expensive, months. But the weather is good in spring, fall, and early winter. A telephone call to the Tourist Information Center in Tokyo (tel: 502-1461) will inform you about weather, hotels, trains.

From Tokyo station an express train reaches Shimoda in two hours and 40 minutes. The one-way fare is about 3,000 yen, or \$12. At Shimoda station is an information counter for tourists who want hotel or ryokan, inn, booking. You may arrange a trip through a Tokyo travel agent or by calling the Tokyo office of Shimoda Tokyo, The Tokyo, near the town, has a view overlooking the bay. The Prince, three miles (about five kilometers) from town, is on Shirahama, the white beach. There are modestly priced inns and pensions and many restaurants in Shimoda.

Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based writer who specialized in the cultural field.



Iro-zaki Point, near Shimoda.



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TECHNOLOGY

U.S. Adopts Laser Method In Uranium Enrichment

By ERIC N. BERG

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is billed as the state-of-the-art technology in uranium enrichment, a step that will create jobs, help restore the U.S. government's dominance in uranium sales and possibly reduce energy costs for thousands of households and businesses. However, it may sound, that was what the Energy Department was saying last week when it announced that it was abandoning two long-standing techniques for enriching uranium for nuclear power plants and weapons and would concentrate instead on a newer, more efficient, less costly technique.

Although the new approach, called the "atomic vapor laser isotope separation" process, has many problems that must be overcome and although it would not be used until 1995, department officials are confident that they have chosen the best technology.

"Our conclusion is that this is the way of the next century," said John R. Longenecker, who is the deputy assistant secretary of energy for uranium enrichment. "It's the world's best way of enriching uranium."

As it comes out of the ground, uranium ore cannot be used as fuel for nuclear power plants and weapons. The ore contains two isotopes of uranium, but only one of them, uranium 235, can support a nuclear reaction. And U-235 occurs in tiny quantities in ore—less than 1 percent of a given sample. Enrichment, which in the United States is performed only by the government because of the costs and risks involved, raises the U-235 content in uranium ore to about 4 percent.

The current technique for enriching uranium was developed during World War II as part of the Manhattan Project. Known as the gaseous-diffusion method, the technique worked on the principle of passing uranium ore in gas form through a filter that would collect the U-235. Although the method worked well, it required a tremendous amount of energy to force the gas through the filters. Another enrichment technique used today, called the gas-centrifuge process, requires far less energy than the first method but is extremely costly because of the large number of huge, high-speed centrifuges that must be purchased.

SO THE government has been seeking a cheaper, more efficient way to gather U-235 for enriching uranium, and it thinks it has found such a process with atomic vapor laser isotope separation.

The technique, which was developed a decade ago by scientists at Hughes Aircraft Co. and Exxon Corp. and has since been refined at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, starts by vaporizing uranium ore through the application of intense heat.

The vapor is then placed in a "separation chamber," a shooting gallery of sorts, in which it is bombarded with laser beams. They ionize the U-235 in the ore—that is, they give it a negative charge. That causes the U-235 to be attracted to positively charged metal plates inside the separation chamber. Scientists can then draw off the U-235 to enhance other uranium ore.

"You are just separating out the various components, and you've got enriched uranium," Mr. Longenecker said.

The attractiveness of the method is its cost. While an enrichment plant based on centrifuges would require 28 acres (11 hectares), Mr. Longenecker estimates that one based on lasers might occupy only one-fourth that space. The equipment for such a plant, he says, would cost roughly one-third as much as for a centrifuge plant. And although laser complexes require more electricity than centrifuge facilities, the current is still well below the level consumed in the older techniques.

That being the case, the government hopes to save hundreds of millions of dollars annually on the cost of producing nuclear fuel. That could go far, uranium experts say, toward restoring its leadership in the business of selling enriched uranium. Although

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Swiss	Other
Amsterdam	2.465	4.41	12.28	36.97	1.72	13.94
Brussels	2.465	4.41	12.28	36.97	1.72	13.94
Frankfurt	2.465	4.41	12.28	36.97	1.72	13.94
London	1.586	2.93	7.48	22.36	1.06	8.33
Paris	1.72	3.36	8.66	25.48	1.18	9.25
Stockholm	1.72	3.36	8.66	25.48	1.18	9.25
Switzerland	1.72	3.36	8.66	25.48	1.18	9.25
Tokyo	2.465	4.41	12.28	36.97	1.72	13.94
Zurich	2.465	4.41	12.28	36.97	1.72	13.94
1 ECU	1.72	3.36	8.66	25.48	1.18	9.25
1 SDR	1.72	3.36	8.66	25.48	1.18	9.25

Other Dollar Values
Currency per U.S. dollar
Austrian schilling 13.76
Belgian franc 40.33
British pound 0.756
Canadian dollar 0.719
Danish krone 11.48
Deutsche mark 2.465
French franc 6.55
Italian lira 1,366
Japanese yen 36.07
Swiss franc 1.72
West German mark 2.465

Sources: Bank of America (London); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Paribas (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (Washington); Reuters (London); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Swiss	Other
1 month	7 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
3 months	7 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
6 months	7 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
1 year	7 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
2 year	7 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
3 year	7 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
4 year	7 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%
5 year	7 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%	5 1/4%

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (London); D.M. & P. (Paris); FF (Frankfurt); Yen Bank (Tokyo); Reuters (London); Other data from Reuters and AP.

Key Money Rates	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Swiss	Other
Discount Rate	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
Federal Funds	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
Prime Rate	10 1/2%	10 1/2%	10 1/2%	10 1/2%	10 1/2%	10 1/2%
Broker Loan Rate	8 1/2%	8 1/2%	8 1/2%	8 1/2%	8 1/2%	8 1/2%
Cost of Funds	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
3-month Treasury bill	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
6-month Treasury bill	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
9-month Treasury bill	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
1-year Treasury bill	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%

Sources: Reuters, Commercial, Credit, and other data from Reuters and AP.

U.S. Money Market Funds	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Swiss	Other
Money Market Fund	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
Money Market Fund	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
Money Market Fund	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
Money Market Fund	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%

Sources: Reuters, Commercial, Credit, and other data from Reuters and AP.

U.S. Sales Fell 0.8% For May

April Figures Revised Upward

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Retail sales in the United States fell 0.8 percent in May, but the figures for the previous month were revised upward sharply to show a 2.4-percent gain, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

The large upward revision for April, primarily the result of a much higher figure for automobile sales, means that the average level of sales for the two months, \$142 billion, was 2.2 percent higher than the average for the first quarter of the year.

The May decline left sales 5.3 percent higher than they were in May 1984. The figures are adjusted for seasonal variations and differences in the number of selling days, but not for inflation.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said the figures indicated that "consumer demands are growing at a healthy pace."

"Large increases in disposable incomes, boosted by tax refunds, should stimulate spending in June," he said.

Some analysts, however, interpreted the retail sales data much less bullishly. Among other things, part of the higher consumer demand is being satisfied increasingly with goods produced abroad, adding to the nation's trade deficit rather than to domestic production and payrolls, analysts said.

Sandra Shaber of Chase Econometrics said the erratic month-to-month change was due in part to delayed distribution of income-tax refunds. The end of formal quotas on Japanese auto imports has also affected the figures, she said.

The advance report on April sales showed only a 0.9-percent increase over the month before, with auto sales, which account for about 20 percent of total sales, falling 2.7 percent. Those advance figures, as usual, were based on reports from only about 2,500 companies.

With more complete information from a sample of 15,000, the April figure was revised upward.

Dollar Higher In New York

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar closed higher Thursday when a disappointing May retail sales report was offset by a sharp upward revision in the figures for April.

The British pound was at \$1.2660 in New York, down a notch from \$1.2675.

Other New York prices and Wednesday rates included: 3.0930 German Deutsche marks, up from 3.0905; 2.6070 Swiss francs, up from 2.6015; 9.43 French francs, up from 9.4125; 1,968 Italian lire, up from 1,961; and 249.40 Japanese yen, down from 249.78.

Argentina Pays Creditors \$250 Million in Interest

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Argentina paid \$250 million in overdue interest Wednesday to its creditor banks around the world, as the United States and other governments prepared to lend Buenos Aires about \$450 million more.

The payment makes Argentina current on interest payments up to Dec. 30, 1984, and reduces its interest arrears to commercial banks to about \$1 billion. The bridge loan by the various governments will allow Argentina to make further payments.

"The payment is another positive step by the government of Argentina," said William R. Rhodes, a Citibank official who leads the committee of banks negotiating with Buenos Aires. He said it would help the banks put into place a long-delayed rescheduling of Argentina's foreign debt. The rescheduling agreement will provide Buenos Aires with \$42 billion in fresh loans, which will help it pay off its older borrowing.

The payment will also improve Argentina's position before an interagency committee of American bank regulators that is meeting in Washington. The regulators are reviewing whether to downgrade Argentina's credit rating, which could require banks to set aside substantial reserves against their loans to Argentina. A lower credit rating for Argentina would also make it more difficult to arrange the new loans by the commercial banks.

David C. Mafford, assistant Treasury secretary for international

Latest TV Option: Pay-Per-Show

U.S. Cable Firms See Salvation In New Venture

Richard W. Stevenson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The cable television industry feels under siege. It is facing growing competition for viewer attention from the boom in video-cassette recorders, and as fewer new cable systems are built it is having trouble wooing and holding new subscribers.

Those problems have cable programming networks seeking another way to attract audiences, and some of them think they have found it in pay-per-view television.

Two networks, Showtime/The Movie Channel and The Playboy Channel, announced plans last week for pay-per-view operations, and a third company, called The Exchange, is developing a similar offering.

Pay-per-view allows cable subscribers to pay a small fee to see a specific movie or other special programming. Subscribers can pay per view instead of or in addition to the continuous programming they now receive for a monthly fee from so-called pay-cable networks such as Showtime or Time Inc.'s Home Box Office.

"Of all the new developments emerging in the ever-changing field of pay television, we feel that pay-per-view offers the greatest opportunity for continuing expansion and growth," said Que Spalding, president of the Playboy Programming Distribution Co.

Not everyone is so optimistic. Cable industry skeptics say that pay-per-view will just draw viewers away from pay cable. Others contend that the necessary technology is not yet widely available, and that getting sufficient high-quality programming will be difficult.

The systems would work like this: The network would advertise its offerings to cable subscribers, and would broadcast the programming via satellite to local cable operators at scheduled times. The cable operator in turn would transmit the programming to those subscribers who had called and requested it.

The viewer would be billed \$4 to \$5 for a chance to see a movie well before it is shown on pay cable, and probably at about the same time it becomes available on video cassette. Eventually, sporting events, live concerts and other specials might also be offered.

Some industry executives see pay-per-view as a necessary response to the slowdown in cable subscriber growth. In addition, it is a reaction to the emergence of the video-cassette recorder as a major factor in home entertainment, and a direct rival to cable.

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 5)

How the Economy Reacts to Lower Interest Rates

By Robert A. Bennett

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Americans are enjoying the lowest interest rates they have seen in five years or more. Mortgage rates are down. Car loan rates are down. The cost of business borrowing has fallen. Even the Treasury Department's borrowing costs have plunged.

The decline has come relatively quickly and spread pretty much across the board. The rates paid on three-month Treasury bills, for instance, are now less than 7 percent—more than three percentage points below a year ago and less than half of what they were as recently as 1981.

If the rate relief persists—and many economists expect stable or lower interest rates for the next few years—it will bolster such basic industries as housing and automobiles, help lower the federal deficit, relieve the punishing pressures on thrift institutions and cut borrowing costs across the economy.

"In the past few weeks, for the first time," said Edward S. Hyman, economist at Cynus J. Lawrence Inc., "I have sensed that real interest rates—nominal interest rates minus the rate of inflation—were declining, not because the economy was weak, but because people suddenly have become confident that inflation has been beaten. I don't know why."

Philip Braverman, economist for Briggs, Schaeffle & Co., agreed. The decline in interest rates represents a "winging out of the inflation fears that had dominated the credit markets in recent decades," he said.

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David C. Mafford, assistant Treasury secretary for international

Sperry Opens Merger Talks With Burroughs

By Tim Bovee

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Burroughs Corp. and Sperry Corp. said Thursday they were discussing a merger that would create the world's second-largest computer maker, but analysts were skeptical the multi-billion-dollar marriage would work.

"It will probably make them more competitive, but it is not certain that one and one is going to make more than two. It may in fact make less than two," said Dave Terrie, senior analyst with The Yankee Group, a Boston-based market research and consulting company.

Burroughs and Sperry, in a brief announcement, said they were "engaged in negotiations with respect to a common stock merger of the two companies." Neither company elaborated on the statement.

A transaction merging the two companies could be worth nearly \$6 billion, based on the value of the common stock shares of each.

Burroughs stock closed Thursday at \$56.25, down \$3.125. Sperry traded at \$56.25, off 50 cents.

Sperry, with \$5.2 billion in sales last year, is the larger of the two companies. But part of its business is in non-computer fields such as military electronics, aviation controls and farm equipment. The firm is based in New York.

The business of Burroughs,

Latest TV Option: Pay-Per-Show

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Richard W. Stevenson

New York Times Service

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(Continued on Page 16, Col. 5)



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also offer such valuable "extras" as Gold Card® privileges and the exclusive Premier Services™ for round-the-clock personal and travel assistance.

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TDB, the 6th largest commercial bank in Switzerland, is a member of the American Express Company, which has assets of US\$ 64.5 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.8 billion.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

House Panel Approves Interstate Bank Bill

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — American banks could spread across more state lines while getting less competition from outside the industry under legislation approved by the House Banking Committee.

The committee voted Wednesday to replace regional banking compacts with full interstate banking. In five years, only states that have no interstate banking could avoid opening their borders to all other states.

The panel also approved a bill closing a loophole in the law that has allowed non-banking companies to operate limited-service

banks, circumventing rules designed to keep the banking system separate from other industries.

The bill would require divestiture of all so-called non-bank banks created after May 9, 1984. The 109 such operations approved before that date would be allowed to continue, but could not expand.

The interstate banking bill, approved 31-10-18, would allow states to band together to exclude outside banks only through July 1, 1990, or for two years after joining such a compact, whichever date is later. After that, a state allowing any outside banks could no longer ban any bank based on geography.

The vote was a victory for big banks in New York and California, who were losers in a Supreme Court ruling on Monday that sanctioned a pact between Massachusetts and Connecticut aimed at preventing major New York banks from moving in. Similar multi-state compacts have been formed in the Southeast and the Northwest.

The Supreme Court's decision was similar to language passed by the Senate last year. As a result, Senator Jake Garn, Republican of Utah and chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, has taken interstate banking "off the table" as his panel works on an omnibus banking bill, a committee source said.

But Representative Bernard J. St. Germain, Democrat of Rhode Island, said a ban on big-bank mergers and consumer protections in the House bill would help get the legislation through Congress.

"I don't think you can rule out this bill," he said.

Hongkong Land To Sell Excelsior

Reuters
HONG KONG — Hong Kong's leading property company, Hongkong Land Co., agreed on Thursday to sell one of its hotels to overseas investors to ease debt liabilities totaling about 12 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.5 billion).

Martin Spurrier, a company spokesman, said the sale of the 950-room Excelsior, to be completed by the end of the month, was above market value. Stock analysts estimated the market value at about 830 million dollars.

Hong Kong Land tried to sell the Excelsior in October but the response was unsatisfactory.

Toyota to Pay A 5-for-100 Stock Dividend

Reuters
NAGOYA — Toyota Motor Corp. will pay a 5-for-100 stock dividend and hopes to raise its cash dividend to 16 yen (1.06 cent) for the year ending June 30, 1985, from 14 yen. Shochiro Toyota, the company president, said Thursday.

He said parent company current profit this year would exceed the estimated 600 billion yen (\$2.4 billion), on sales of about 6 million yen, higher than the estimated 5.9 trillion.

This compares with the record 521.77-billion current profit on record sales of 5.473 trillion a year earlier.

Mr. Toyota said the upward revision is due to the dollar's strength against the yen and a steep rise in exports to China.

The stock dividend will bring the capital to 2.67 billion shares valued at 133.30 billion yen.

McDonnell Douglas Speeds Plans for DC-10 Derivative

By Ralph Vartabedian
Los Angeles Times Service
LONG BEACH, California — McDonnell Douglas has significantly accelerated plans to develop a derivative of its DC-10 commercial jetliner and hopes to launch the program as early as the first quarter of 1986, company officials said Thursday.

If McDonnell wins sales commitments from airlines and successfully confines production of the aircraft, it would represent a remarkable comeback for the DC-10, which has been a multimillion-dollar loser for the company's Douglas Aircraft subsidiary.

The company said it had held extensive discussions with airlines to determine the design that appeals to the largest number of potential customers. It plans to seek approval from the McDonnell Douglas board in August to make formal sales offers to customers.

The plan calls for adding about 53 seats to the aircraft's 277-seat capacity by stretching the fuselage

22 feet (6.5 meters). It would also introduce new engines and update the cockpit with the latest digital electronics technology.

The new aircraft, which would be named the MD-11, would cost about \$70 million. A typical DC-10 costs about \$65 million, according to Lou Harrington, McDonnell Douglas vice president for advanced products.

The program would require an investment of several hundred million dollars, he said. It would add several hundred engineering jobs in its early years and several thousand manufacturing jobs later.

James Worsham, president of Douglas Aircraft, has said that the company plans to double its size by 1988 and add 12,000 jobs. The DC-10 program would be included in the employment gains.

In 1984, the Douglas subsidiary posted its first annual operating profit since it was acquired by McDonnell in 1967. It had earnings of \$57 million, compared with a loss of \$52 million a year earlier.

Chrysler to Shift More Work to Mexican Plants

The Associated Press
DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. plans to shift medium-duty truck production from Mexico City to Monterrey, making room for it to build the Dodge Ramcharger in Mexico instead of the United States.

The move of Ramcharger production to Monterrey has drawn protests from the United Auto Workers union, which claimed the change threatened jobs at Chrysler's truck plant in Warren, Michigan.

A Chrysler spokesman said Wednesday that beginning in November the medium-duty trucks would be produced in a joint venture between Chrysler of Mexico and a Grupo Industrial Ramirez subsidiary, Trailers de Monterrey.

The spokesman said the plant would employ 1,250 workers and produce trucks for Latin America and Asia.

AMC Sets June 28 As Talks Deadline

Reuters
CHICAGO — American Motors Corp. said it set June 28 as a deadline for starting to close its U.S. car manufacturing operations if it does not reach a cost-cutting labor agreement with the United Auto Workers union.

AMC told the union it would close its Kenosha, Wisconsin, assembly plant and a smaller plant in Milwaukee if the two sides do not agree to lower labor costs, which it says are the highest in the U.S. auto industry. The two plants employ 7,000 people.

AMC, which reported a \$29-million loss in the first quarter, is asking the union for wide-ranging cuts in wages, benefits and work rules. The company produces the Renault Alliance and Encore subcompact for the Kenosha plant.

COMPANY NOTES

BankAmerica Corp. said it does not plan to change its quarterly dividend of 38 cents, despite market speculation of a cut after last week's forecast of first profit growth in the current quarter.

Grand Metropolitan PLC of London said it has entered into a definitive agreement to sell its Pinkerton Tobacco Co. unit to Svenska Tobaks AB of Sweden for undisclosed terms. Pinkerton is based in Owensboro, Kentucky.

Honda Motor Co. of Japan has announced it will invest an additional \$40 million to expand its motorcycle engine plant in Anna, Ohio, to make engines for the Civic automobile by late next year. It has been importing its engines.

Kraftwerk Union AG of West Germany has been chosen by South Korea as a major supplier of equipment and technology for its first nuclear-fuel fabrication plant due for completion by 1988. Officials in Seoul said financial details were still being discussed.

Lloyds Bank PLC of London said it is reviewing areas where costs can be trimmed, but does not expect to make cuts as drastic as 40 percent, a figure quoted in a published report. The bank said the 40-percent figure had been discarded as impractical.

Mazda Motor Corp. said Mazda Motor Manufacturing Corp., its subsidiary in Flat Rock, Michigan, would produce mid-sized cars beginning in the fall of 1987. A Mazda spokesman denied a report published in the Japanese daily Sankei Shimbun that said 60 percent of the 240,000 cars produced annually would be shipped to Ford Motor Co., which owns about one-quarter of Mazda's stock.

Nippon Oil Co. of Tokyo said it is studying an invitation from Texaco Inc. to take part in offshore and

onshore oil exploration projects in the United States.

Paperkraft Corp. of Pittsburgh said it reached a definitive agreement on a \$240-million leveraged buyout with company managers and other investors. Shareholders can exchange each of their shares for \$18 in cash and securities with a face value of \$4.12 but a market value of perhaps \$2.

Victor Co. of Japan said it has signed an agreement to provide Daewoo Electronics Co. of South Korea with technical aid for production of VHS-format video tape recorders. A JVC spokesman declined to disclose the royalties Daewoo will pay.

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ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

13 June 1985

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on latest prices. The following information is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer.

(1) = Daily (2) = Weekly (3) = Monthly (4) = Quarterly (5) = Semi-Annual (6) = Annual

ALMA MANAGEMENT

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Saatchi Co. Reorganizes Management

By Brenda Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Saatchi & Saatchi Co., a big London-based advertising company that has made dozens of acquisitions in recent years, is reorganizing its management to cope with the hectic growth.

To head a new communications division, Saatchi has recruited Tony Simmonds-Gooding, group managing director of Whitbread & Co., Britain's third-largest brewer. The new division has responsibility for advertising, public relations, design, direct marketing and sales promotion.

A second division will oversee management consulting and market research. Saatchi has not yet named an executive to lead that division.

Whitbread said Peter Jarvis, managing director of its trading division, would be promoted to succeed Mr. Simmonds-Gooding. Although Saatchi wrested Mr. Simmonds-Gooding from Whitbread, it apparently will not obtain Whitbread's advertising account.

Mr. Jarvis issued a statement saying that the brewer was happy with its current agency, Lowe Howard-Spink Campbell-Ewald, and did not want to be "intimidated with offers of help from other advertising agencies." Lowe Howard-Spink itself recently recruited one of Saatchi's executives, Tim Bell, who is an advisor to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

European Brazilian Bank Ltd., a London-based consortium, has named Maison Ferreira da Nobrega deputy managing director. He succeeds Helmut Wimmer, who becomes executive director, foreign exchange operations, for Banco do Brasil S.A. a shareholder in European Brazilian. Mr. No-

brega was secretary-general of the Ministry of Finance of Brazil. The bank was founded in 1972 to provide capital for projects in Brazil and other countries in Latin America, as well as to promote direct investment in Brazil. Other shareholders are Bank of America, Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd., Deutsche Bank AG and Union Bank of Switzerland.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has appointed Jorgen Wagner-Knudsen general manager of its Paris office. He succeeds Eric Bourdais de Charbonniere, who, as previously reported, has become head of the bank's European banking group. Mr. Wagner-Knudsen was in Morgan's New York office, where he was responsible for liability management.

Dow Chemical Europe has appointed Bernard Sutch regional general sales manager for West Germany, based in Frankfurt. He succeeds Ferdinand Kaufmann, who, as previously reported, was named commercial director for the agricultural chemicals department of Dow Chemical Europe, which is based in Horgen, near Zurich, and is a unit of U.S.-based Dow Chemical Co.

BICC PLC, the London-based cable-making and construction company, has named Roger Bexon a nonexecutive director. Mr. Bexon is deputy chairman of British Petroleum Co. and chairman of BP Exploration and BP Gas.

L'Air Liquide, the French maker of industrial gases, has named

Edouard de Royere chairman, succeeding his father-in-law Jean De Royere, who ran the company for 40 years. Mr. de Royere, who was vice president, is the third chairman of L'Air Liquide, which was formed in 1912.

Sperry Corp. has named Anthony J. Hobson financial director, Europe, and Richard C. Close treasurer, Europe. They will be based at the company's office in Cobham, England.

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Edouard de

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(Continued from Page 1)

For example, West Germany's GNP fell 1 percent in the first quarter of 1985 from 1984's fourth quarter, although that drop could be partly explained by severe winter weather. That decline has raised some doubts about whether the economy would be able to grow at the 2.5-percent annual rate predicted by Bonn. Mr. Bangemann has said that 2.5-percent growth could reduce the number of unemployed

Mr. Lambsdorff, Mr. Strauss and other key coalition politicians remain frustrated that the government's tight fiscal policies seems to give the impression that it is not sufficiently concerned with the persistent high unemployment rate.

(Continued from Page 1)

TWA's board agreed to the Texas Air offer just a day after a Missouri judge had lifted a restraining order that had barred Mr. Icahn from pursuing his \$18-a-share take-over bid. That action came after the

Texas Air began life as Texas International Airlines, a regional carrier that took advantage of deregulation in the late 1970s to grow dramatically beyond its Texas base.

Highlights from the Chairman's Review and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 1984

JAN H SMITH
CHAIRMAN
30 April 1985

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

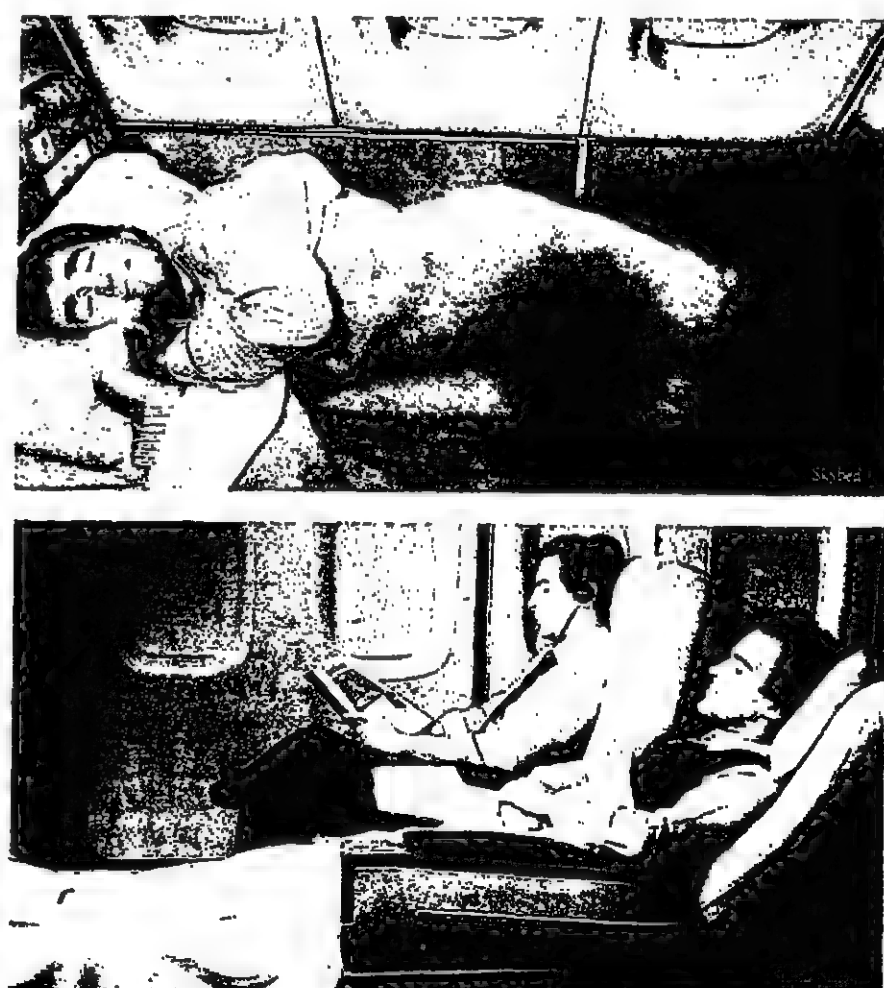
For first year ended 31 December 1994	1994	1993	Change %
Revenue (\$ million)	3 832	3 302	16.0
Operating (net) revenue (\$ million)	3 066	2 405	27.3
Net expenditure on fixed assets (\$ million)	3 798	2 797	35.8
Net cash generated (\$ million)	420	267	56.4
Average cost per hour (\$ million)	3.21	3.21	0.0
Average price per hour sold (\$ million)	3.58	3.36	6.7
Revenue per hour by Ecom (GWh)	106.94	96.29	10.3
Total electricity sold out by Ecom (GWh)	17 098	16 838	1.5
Revenue generated on integrated (open market) sales (\$ million)	17 256	16 520	4.5
Installed capacity (MW)	24 514	22 940	6.8
Average asset-cost saving (MW)	25 168	21 682	16.1

STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
for the years ended 31 December 1984			
	1984	1983	
	8890	8890	
Sources of Funds			
Funds Generated	1 268 16	1 377 47	
Increase of retained earnings	3 023 420	2 254 565	
Increase in net current liabilities	36 78	185 82	
Other	13 73	12 566	
	3 099 157	2 569 515	
Application of Funds			
Fixed assets, net	3 789 158	2 357 108	
Increase in fixed assets	41 695	254 327	
Increase in accounts receivable and payables	138 867	408 588	
Increase in inventory loans and other	33 049	41 360	
Increase in other assets	170 687	170 687	
Decrease in liability settlements	121 802	132 307	
	4 327 561	2 909 055	
As 31 December 1984 (31 Dec. - 1983) 8890			



GRENPHILL'S HUNTON MUNDEL & BLAKE 7029

have, except those who request exclusion whether or not they participate in the settlement and will also determine and resolve all claims, any, of post-petition debtors' purchases, an assignment or transfers of members of the Club.



Philippine Airlines

Everything's right here on Philippine Airlines.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Pay-Per-Show Is Newest TV Option

U.S. Chooses Laser Method

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SWITZERLAND

FAMOUS RESORT AREA

DO YOU WISH - TO BUY AN APARTMENT OR A HOUSE - TO RETIRE IN SWITZERLAND - TO INVEST IN SWITZERLAND

CONTACT US: 25 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN BUILDING AND SELLING FINE SWISS REAL ESTATE

SODIM SA

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MONTREUX - SWITZERLAND

Luxury apartments 150 - 180 sq.m., fully equipped, modern, close to lake, swimming pool, tennis, golf, etc.

GOLDEN CROSS Real Estate in Interlaken, Switzerland

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MOUNTAIN RESORTS

Lively apartments with magnificent views of Lake Geneva and mountains. Villars, Vaud, Switzerland. Close to ski resorts, golf, tennis, etc.

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(FRENCH FREE ZONE NEAR LAKE GENÈVE)

Villas, apartments, houses, etc. in French free zone near Lake Geneva. Close to ski resorts, golf, tennis, etc.

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LAKE GENÈVE/LUGANO

In these exceptional regions, including Montreux, Villars, Grandvaux, etc., many other famous mountain resorts, we have a very big choice of magnificent apartments, villas, houses, etc.

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VALAIS / SWITZERLAND

CHAMONT, VAL D'AOSTA

Plans and details 250 to 150 sq.m., 1 to 5 bedrooms, 60% built, 40% to be built. Duration 18 months. Owners: B.G. Promotion S.A.

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SWITZERLAND

FOREIGNERS CAN BUY

apartments on the Lake Lucerne and in Zurich (house for sale) (rental).

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USA GENERAL

1000 ACRES in the heart of Vermont

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AUSTIN TEXAS, 50 beautiful houses

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LONG ISLAND ESTATE

Class 201 English brick house with swimming pool, tennis, etc.

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NYC 97TH ST. OFF 5TH AVE.

Exceptional 10 room CO-OP for sale by owner. Practice full service building & management services available.

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MAGNIFICENT ESTATE south of San Francisco, CA

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SUNNYSIDE, NEW JERSEY. Excellent 10 room house

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NYC APARTMENT, Sunning 2 bed room

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DAVID & NEW CANAAN CONDO

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USA COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

WATERFRONT CONDO DEVELOPMENT

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MERRILL LYNCH REALTY

CARL BURK, INC.

44 Main St. Cold Spring Harbor, NY. Tel. (516) 467-0000

BRONX, NY 3 unit apt. building

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(Continued From Back Page)

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USA COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY. For sale by owner. 62,000 sq. ft. property in the heart of Arizona. Land price \$80 per acre or \$100 per acre if mineral rights included with seller's share.

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REAL ESTATE TIME SHARING

BEALIE TIMESHARES. Mediterranean, USA, Caribbean, etc. Real Estate, 10, 14, 18, 21, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 52, 55, 58, 61, 64, 67, 70, 73, 76, 79, 82, 85, 88, 91, 94, 97, 100, 103, 106, 109, 112, 115, 118, 121, 124, 127, 130, 133, 136, 139, 142, 145, 148, 151, 154, 157, 160, 163, 166, 169, 172, 175, 178, 181, 184, 187, 190, 193, 196, 199, 202, 205, 208, 211, 214, 217, 220, 223, 226, 229, 232, 235, 238, 241, 244, 247, 250, 253, 256, 259, 262, 265, 268, 271, 274, 277, 280, 283, 286, 289, 292, 295, 298, 301, 304, 307, 310, 313, 316, 319, 322, 325, 328, 331, 334, 337, 340, 343, 346, 349, 352, 355, 358, 361, 364, 367, 370, 373, 376, 379, 382, 385, 388, 391, 394, 397, 400, 403, 406, 409, 412, 415, 418, 421, 424, 427, 430, 433, 436, 439, 442, 445, 448, 451, 454, 457, 460, 463, 466, 469, 472, 475, 478, 481, 484, 487, 490, 493, 496, 499, 502, 505, 508, 511, 514, 517, 520, 523, 526, 529, 532, 535, 538, 541, 544, 547, 550, 553, 556, 559, 562, 565, 568, 571, 574, 577, 580, 583, 586, 589, 592, 595, 598, 601, 604, 607, 610, 613, 616, 619, 622, 625, 628, 631, 634, 637, 640, 643, 646, 649, 652, 655, 658, 661, 664, 667, 670, 673, 676, 679, 682, 685, 688, 691, 694, 697, 699, 702, 705, 708, 711, 714, 717, 720, 723, 726, 729, 732, 735, 738, 741, 744, 747, 750, 753, 756, 759, 762, 765, 768, 771, 774, 777, 780, 783, 786, 789, 792, 795, 798, 801, 804, 807, 810, 813, 816, 819, 822, 825, 828, 831, 834, 837, 840, 843, 846, 849, 852, 855, 858, 861, 864, 867, 870, 873, 876, 879, 882, 885, 888, 891, 894, 897, 900, 903, 906, 909, 912, 915, 918, 921, 924, 927, 930, 933, 936, 939, 942, 945, 948, 951, 954, 957, 960, 963, 966, 969, 972, 975, 978, 981, 984, 987, 990, 993, 996, 999, 1000.

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REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

FRENCH PROVINCES

FOR RENT, August '85, castle in France, 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, swimming pool, large garden, etc.

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REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

ITALY

ROME OLIGATA. In a typical Roman villa with swimming pool, there are 4 unique opportunities of renting a property in the heart of Rome. For a 300 sq. m. property, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fully equipped, 2,500 sq. ft. \$2,500. For a 400 sq. m. property, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fully equipped, 3,500 sq. ft. \$3,500. For a 500 sq. m. property, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fully equipped, 4,500 sq. ft. \$4,500. For a 600 sq. m. property, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fully equipped, 5,500 sq. ft. \$5,500.

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Over-the-Counter

June 13

NASDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Floating Rate Notes

June 18

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

— LOT 1 : un épaisseur de 120 m de diamètre;
— LOT 2 : des équipements de clarification d'eau et d'épaulement des boues.

Les sociétés intéressées par la fourniture d'un ou deux de ces lots pourront retirer le dossier d'appel d'offre correspondant, contre remise d'une participation de 300 francs français par dossier à l'une des adresses ci-dessous à partir du 17 juin 1985.

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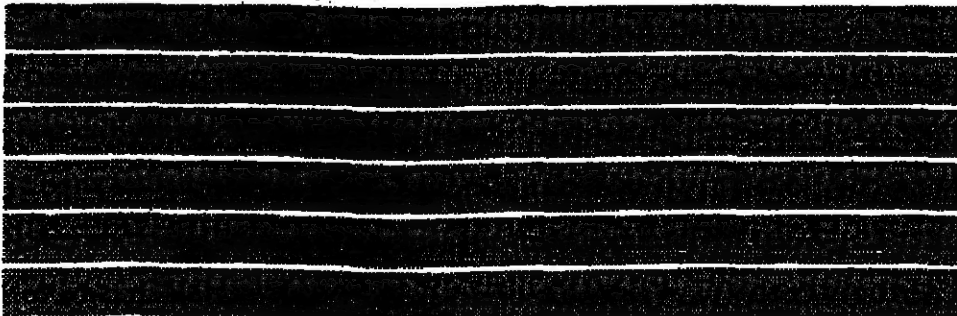
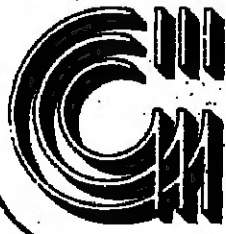
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75646 PARIS Cedex 13 .

1984

Credito Italiano

The Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1984 were approved at the Shareholders' Meeting held in Geneva under the Chairmanship of Mr Alberto Boyer. The 1984 financial year closed with a pre-tax figure of L554.4 billion. After a taxation charge of L114.3 billion, L143.6 billion was set aside for depreciation and allocations, leaving a net profit of L39 billion, of this L35 billion was assigned to reserves and L54.4 billion to the Shareholders. It was decided to distribute a dividend of L85 per share, as in 1983, on a company capital which was doubled during the course of the financial year, and this dividend must be collected from 17th May 1985 against presentation of the share certificate coupon No. 25


As regards the Board of Directors, the Shareholders' Meeting nominated Mr Pter Carlo Marengo Director and confirmed Mr Alberto Boyer as Chairman of the Board, as well as Mr Leo Solari and Mr Sergio Forenti Deputy Chairmen. Mr Lucio Rondelli and Mr Pter Carlo Marengo are Managing Directors. The Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting deliberated on the incorporation in Credito Italiano of SAMPOCHI S.p.A., Milan, previously a property shareholding.

The dividend may be collected at all branches of Credito Italiano, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banco di Roma, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Banco di Napoli, Banco di Sicilia, Istituto Bancario S. Paolo di Torino, Monte dei Paschi di Siena, Banco di Santo Spirito, Banco di Sardegna and Monte Titoli S.p.A.

SPAIN, AN ENTIRE COUNTRY BEHIND THE TELEPHONE

In Spain, TELEFONICA has for sixty years been making the telephone something more than just a communication instrument. Recently TELEFONICA and its group of companies* have made an enormous effort in research and technological developments. This has paid handsome dividends. Today every business sector in Spain benefits from TELEFONICA's advances in telecommunications.

The telephone is a powerful force for progress and TELEFONICA is already looking to the needs of the next century. TELEFONICA is now also present in the major international stock markets. Every step TELEFONICA takes in Spain is a giant leap for the progress of its society. That's why in Spain there is an entire country behind the telephone.



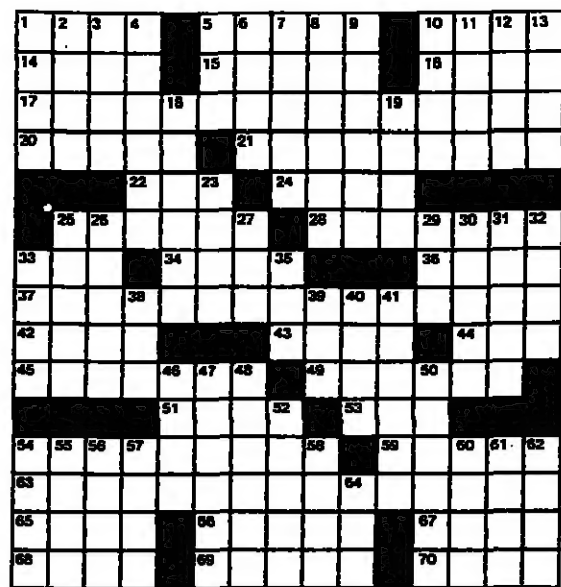
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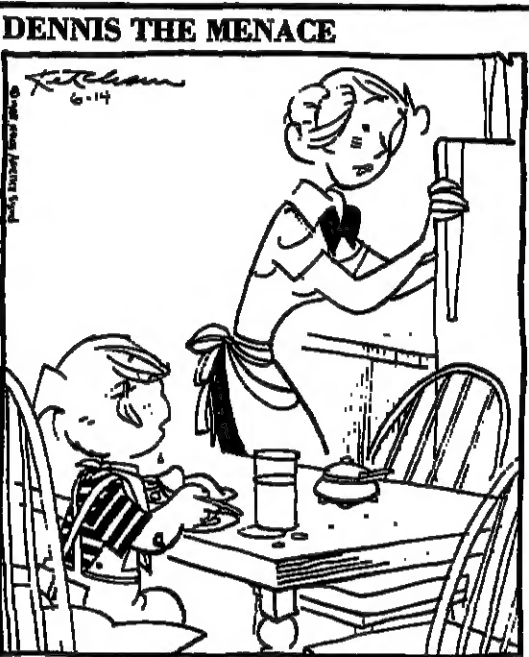
ACROSS

1 Unrelenting
5 March sound
10 Get the groceries
14 On the Indian
15 Fibber McGee's medium
16 Court cipher
17 Publication for servicemen
20 Mel Blanc "role"
21 Will
22 Word-sign figure
24 Offend the nose
25 Cambridge student, for short
28 Invent
33 La's predecessor
34 Final, e.g.
36 Impish Norse
37 Old Glory
42 What tholes hold
43 Ray unit
44 Boob
45 Dada
48 Shiny, in Slesford
51 Tea, e.g.
53 Canoeist or canoeist
54 Rigid

DOWN

1 Fastener
2 Anent
3 Raise
4 Becloud
5 La's predecessor
6 Verbal
7 Calculating person
8 Overlooked
9 Olla maker
10 Not very thick
11 Road man of Hollywood
12 Kink
13 Gaddy
18 Structured procedure
19 Spray with gunfire
23 German duchy name
25 "Yankee Doodle Boy" composer
26 On the qui vive
27 Estop
29 1936 loser
30 Bicuspid's neighbor
31 Charist proclamation
32 Kin of 20
33 Classical connoisseur
35 "I was saying..."
36 Wheel projection
40 Not windward
41 Came hard by
46 Eastern nurse
47 Call it quits
48 Call to quarters
49 Frolic
50 Stationary, nautically
51 Flower girl
52 Actress
53 Former Polish
54 Back
56 That one, to Cato
61 Racing sled
62 Four seasons
64 Humorist who sounds close

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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Herri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FAHFC

DUESE

RITHEM

GLUNOE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: A PRIZE IS ONE WAY OF PROVING THAT POVERTY can be overcome by this—WILL POWER

WEATHER

EUROPE			ASIA		
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
Amsterdam	14	10	Beijing	27	19
Athens	15	10	Bombay	30	24
Berlin	14	9	Calcutta	30	24
Bombay	30	24	Delhi	30	24
Buenos Aires	15	10	Hong Kong	27	19
Calcutta	30	24	Kobe	27	19
Delhi	30	24	London	14	9
Hong Kong	27	19	Los Angeles	14	9
Kobe	27	19	Manila	27	19
London	14	9	San Francisco	14	9
Los Angeles	14	9	Seattle	14	9
Manila	27	19	Shanghai	27	19
San Francisco	14	9	Singapore	27	19
Seattle	14	9	Tokyo	27	19
Shanghai	27	19			
Singapore	27	19			
Tokyo	27	19			

MIDDLE EAST

Berlin 14 9
Bombay 30 24
Calcutta 30 24
Delhi 30 24
Hong Kong 27 19
Kobe 27 19
London 14 9
Los Angeles 14 9
Manila 27 19
San Francisco 14 9
Seattle 14 9
Shanghai 27 19
Singapore 27 19
Tokyo 27 19

OCEANIA

Auckland 14 9
Sydney 14 9
Wellington 14 9

FRIDAY'S FORECAST—CHANNING: Smooth, FRANKFURT: Cloudy, Temp. 14-18 (14-18); LONDON: Cloudy, Temp. 14-18 (14-18); PARIS: Partly, Temp. 14-18 (14-18); NEW YORK: Partly, Temp. 14-18 (14-18); SINGAPORE: Partly, Temp. 27-30 (27-30); TOKYO: Partly, Temp. 27-30 (27-30).

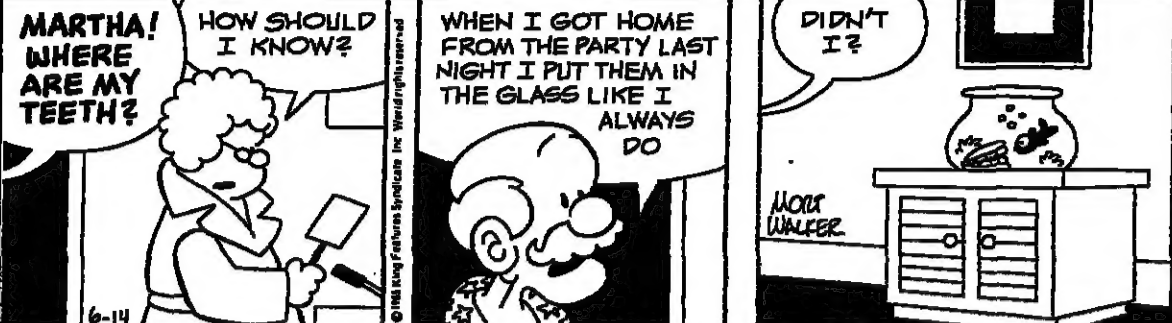
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



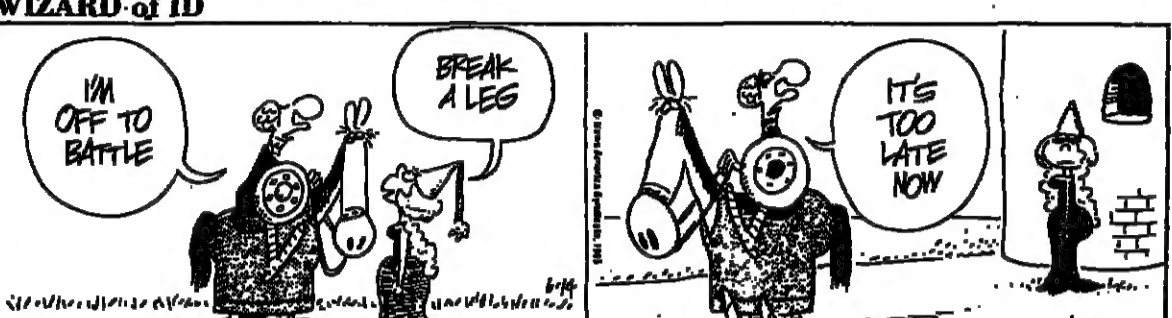
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



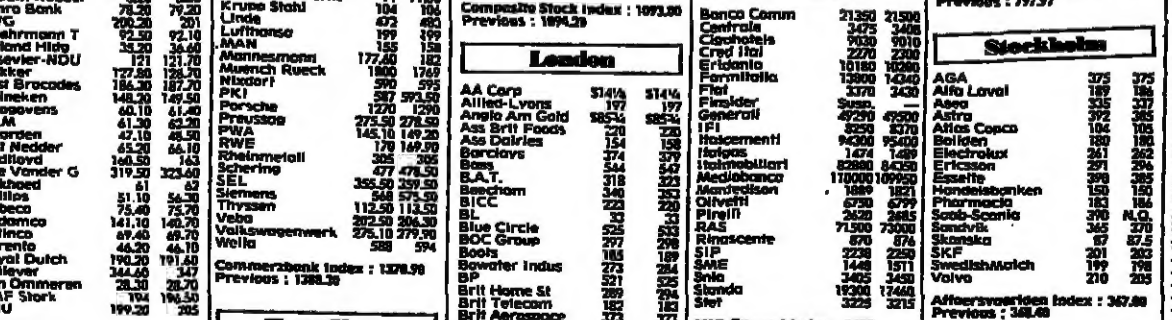
GARFIELD



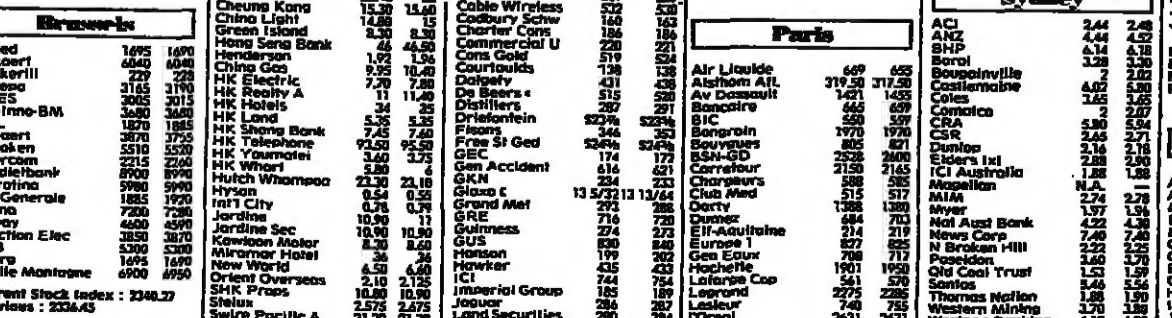
Garfield



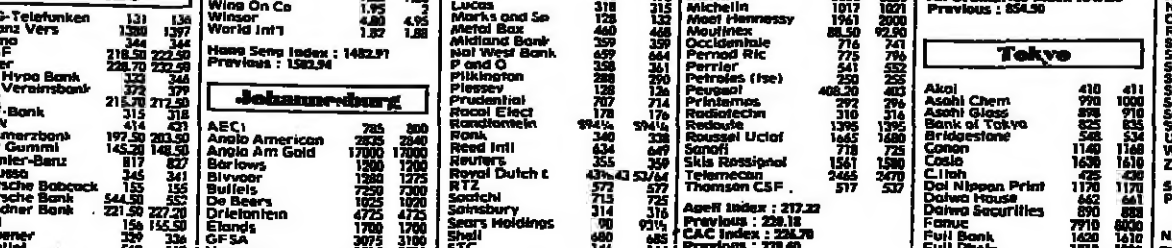
Garfield



Garfield



Garfield



BOOKS

THE POST-MODERN AURA: The Act of Fiction in an Age of Inflation

By Charles Newman, with a preface by Gerald Graff. 203 pages. Hardcover, \$18.95.

Northwestern University Press, Box 1093X, 1735 Benson Avenue, Evanston, Ill. 60201.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN THIS dazzling yet penetrating study of contemporary art — by which he unabashedly means almost nothing but contemporary fiction — Charles Newman would seem to have committed the ultimate vulgarities. He has reduced contemporary literature in all its variety to nothing more or less than a consumer commodity in the economic marketplace. And, having done so, he has gone on to argue that like all other current commodities from soap to nuts and bolts, literature has been devalued in the past 40 years.

That's why there are no more literary giants towering over the landscape, he argues. That's why we cannot with any conviction point to any fictional masterpieces from the postwar era. That's why there are no more colossal men (or women) of letters. That's why despite there having been published in the last 30 years more novels "than in any comparable period of history," no age "has been less sure about what a novel is, or more skeptical of the value and function of 'imaginative' literature."

Is Newman — a novelist himself, as well as a critic, a teacher, and the founder and editor of the literary review *Tri-Quarterly* — merely speaking metaphorically? In certain respects, yes, and the metaphor serves him powerfully. In the marketplace where literature is traded, competing interests make powerful and conflicting demands. Since these demands drive the price of fiction up (and the value down), Newman takes the opportunity to exorcise these competitors, whether they are formalists or realists, avant-gardists or neo-conservatives, neo-realists, structuralists, deconstructionists, Freudians, believers in the anxiety of influence, or critics after a revival of moral fiction.

He is by no means merely playing around with his metaphor. In a chapter called "Opac-

ity as Reality," he asks whether William H. Gass's war against pseudo-art hasn't posited "literature as a closed organism, a factory in which curiosity about what is fabricated and what is the goal of its labor are apparently questions outside its design." In response to Saul Bellow's competing endorsement of tradition, Newman argues trenchantly that despite "its clear limitations," Gass's formalist "can no longer be countered by a simple appeal to admissible content."

Elsewhere, he delivers an especially cogent critique of perceptual relativism: The literary "enthronement of the perceiver," who says "it all depends on your point of view" is "of course only the most egregious humanist misreading of Modern physics, which ignores not only the elegant and excruciating step-by-step methodology which characterizes the true scientific method, but also the horror which always accompanies the discovery of new evidence which cannot be explained in an old context."

Yet Newman also means it literally when he treats contemporary fiction as a marketplace commodity; or, to put it another way, the metaphor is as serious as any description of reality. In the rebellion of Modernism against Tradition, the New unquestionably pitted itself against entrenched authority, he argues. But in the transition from Modernism to Post-Modernism — a "Second Revolution" that began about the time of World War II — the nature of the competition changed. The struggle between the left and the right became lost in the bigger game of oligopoly, or the market condition that exists when there are few enough sellers to fix prices irrespective of supply and demand. The object of the game became to buy both guns and butter. The price was rampant inflation, devaluing even the integrity of serious fiction.

The foregoing summary, of course, is a vast oversimplification of Newman's exquisitely complex argument, whose prose can be daunting enough to beg comparison with Hegel. In this elementary version, it may seem to echo every variety of social critique from John Kenneth Galbraith to Herbert Marcuse to William Irwin Thompson. But Newman delivers the goods: His anatomy of the contemporary publishing scene is as deadly as his evisceration of the deconstructionists.

If "The Post-Modern Aura" has any major failing besides its suffocating verbal density, it is a lack of concrete examples of what the author considers promising in current fiction. But even this lack of illustration has its benefits. Newman is so evocative that the mind is pressured willy-nilly to play with possibilities. One is eventually reminded of a talk that the poet Reed Whittemore gave a few years ago in which he conceived of Yeats's "rough beast" slouching "towards Bethlehem" as the emergence of new and hitherto unimagined literary forms.

In "The Post-Modern Aura," Newman, despite his sometimes inhospitable prose, succeeds in evoking Yeats's "sands of the desert." I had always thought of the rough beast as ugly and threatening. In "The Post-Modern Aura," Newman, as Whittemore did in his talk, makes its arrival an event to be anticipated with something almost like hope and relief.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A large number of points hinged on the opening lead on the diagrammed deal.

North and South were pushed by opposing spade bids into six hearts. Five spades would have failed by just one trick, so it was certainly right to try six hearts. This appears to stand or fall on the finesse for the trump king, and this was due to fail.

But after the normal lead of the spade ace from West, South was able to bring home the slam. He ruffed in the dummy, cashed the heart ace and developed clubs. He cashed the king

and the ace and led the jack. When East played low, he did not need to guess the location of the queen. He simply ruffed, ruffed a spade and ruffed another club. Because West was unable to overruff, it was a simple matter to ruff another spade and discard the singleton diamond on the established club winner. East could score his trump king whenever he pleased, but that was the only trick for the defense.

In the replay, South was doubled in five hearts and made the same 12 tricks after identical play. East West lost 6 points, but would have gained 13, if West had led the diamond ace — a choice that could well have been fatal with a different layout.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North: 1♠, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥, 8♥, 9♥, 10♥, 11♥, 12♥, 13♥, 14♥, 15♥, 16♥, 17♥, 18♥, 19♥, 20♥, 21♥, 22♥, 23♥, 24♥, 25♥, 26♥, 27♥, 28♥, 29♥, 30♥, 31♥, 32♥, 33♥, 34♥, 35♥, 36♥, 37♥, 38♥, 39♥, 40♥, 41♥, 42♥, 43♥, 44♥, 45♥, 46♥, 47♥, 48♥, 49♥, 50♥, 51♥, 52♥, 53♥, 54♥, 55♥, 56♥, 57♥, 58♥, 59♥, 60♥, 61♥, 62♥, 63♥, 64♥, 65♥, 66♥, 67♥, 68♥, 69♥, 70♥, 71♥, 72♥, 73♥, 74♥, 75♥, 76♥, 77♥, 78♥, 79♥, 80♥, 81♥, 82♥, 83♥, 84♥, 85♥, 86♥, 87♥, 88♥, 89♥, 90♥, 91♥, 92♥, 93♥, 94♥, 95♥, 96♥, 97♥, 98♥, 99♥, 100♥, 101♥, 102♥, 103♥, 104♥, 105♥, 106♥, 107♥, 108♥, 109♥, 110♥, 111♥, 112♥, 113♥, 114♥, 115♥, 116♥, 117♥, 118♥, 119♥, 120♥, 121♥, 122♥, 123♥, 124♥, 125♥, 126♥, 127♥, 128♥, 129♥, 130♥, 131♥, 132♥, 133♥, 134♥, 135♥, 136♥, 137♥, 138♥, 139♥, 140♥, 141♥, 142♥, 143♥, 144♥, 145♥, 146♥, 147♥, 148♥, 149♥, 150♥, 151♥, 152♥, 153♥, 154♥, 155♥, 156♥, 157♥, 158♥, 159♥, 160♥, 161♥, 162♥, 163♥, 164♥, 165♥, 166♥, 167♥, 168♥, 169♥, 170♥, 171♥, 172♥, 173♥, 174♥, 175♥, 176♥, 177♥, 178♥, 179♥, 180♥, 181♥, 182♥, 183♥, 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SPORTS

Chief's Crown, Once Vulnerable, Pulls Away from the Pack to Become Derby Favorite

By Steven Crist

New York Times Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — Last week, Chief's Crown looked like one of at least half a dozen colts with about equal chances of winning the 111th Kentucky Derby Saturday, and most of the racing world considered him a vulnerable favorite.

Now he is the strongest Derby favorite in six years and a legitimate aspirant for a sweep of the Triple Crown.

It took the small, bay-colored colt one minute 47 3/5 seconds to change the Derby picture — his running time in the Blue Grass Stakes on April 25. He had been expected to win the race easily, but not to run in stalling time or to get stronger with every furlong, running his last splits faster than his early ones.

Suddenly, instead of being a professional little colt who had racked up victories without running much faster or more impressively than his Derby rivals, he was something really special. It was as

if he had finally justified his record and reputation, and exceeded it.

A headline in The Louisville Times the day after read: "Now, disbelievers, kindly get off The Chief's back."

While the revisionist view of Chief's Crown is probably closer to the truth than the cloud of doubt under which he had raced until the Blue Grass, the Derby is still no walkover. What had looked like the worst crop of 3-year-olds in a decade is beginning to blossom, and Chief's Crown still has a few things to prove. He is bettable at odds of 9 to 5, but not unbeatable.

About the only people who were not surprised nor impressed by Chief's Crown's Blue Grass were those closest to him, the trainer Roger Laurin and the jockey Donald MacBeth.

"With his breeding and the way he acted in the mornings, I knew he was a good colt," Laurin said. "But I had no way of knowing he could be a champion until he'd done the races a few times. The first time he ran as a 2-year-old,

there was a fast horse in the race who won by nine and another horse threw his rider, got loose and bothered this colt.

The time after that, he took awhile to get settled on the track and then he closed big to get second."

Since that defeat, Chief's Crown has won 9 of 10 starts. He went to the front to win a maiden race at Belmont by five lengths July 5, then won the two premier 2-year-old stakes at the Saratoga meeting, the Saratoga Special and the Hopeful. In both of those starts he came from slightly off the pace, turned in a strong late run and won going along.

He then went into the fall season, in which championships are won and lost, as the premier 2-year-old in the East. His next start proved to be his only defeat in the past 10 months, but it was also the race that convinced Laurin just how good the colt might be. It was the Futurity at Belmont, and the track was sloppy. Chief's Crown broke sharply but then began dropping back steadily. MacBeth could tell that the colt hated the track,

and swung him to the far outside to avoid the slop being kicked back in the face.

"Then he began running, picking off those horses one by one like he didn't want to lose," MacBeth said. "It really showed a character."

The colt fell a length short of catching Spectacular Love, but he had been more impressive than ever before, and he has not lost since. He came back to down a weak Cowdin field by six lengths.

Chief's Crown struggled a bit to win the Norfolk at Santa Anita, but was dead sharp for the Breeder's Cup race, bulling his way through a large field to score over Tank's Prospect and Spend A Buck, two Derby rivals.

He was almost a unanimous selection as the champion 2-year-old, but there were doubts about how he would fare at 3. He had never run an impressive time and his one race around two turns, the Norfolk, had been his weakest.

There was also the virus in January. A filly in Laurin's barn who caught the

same bug died, but Chief's Crown recovered after missing three weeks of training.

Laurin now thinks it may have been a blessing. Chief's Crown got a late start, delaying his debut until the Swale Stakes March 2, but he is coming into the Derby fresher than many of his rivals. Laurin thinks the colt is peaking at just the right time.

His races this year support that theory. In the Swale, he did not have to work hard to beat a moderate field going seven furlongs. He ran back four weeks later in the Flamingo, he was disqualified and placed second for possible interference in a call so controversial that the decision was reversed 10 days later.

Then came the 1 1/4-mile Blue Grass, in which the colt again went to the front, and instead of drifting and tiring he got stronger, as if he were fitter and improving. The time of 1:47 3/5 was only one-fifth off the track record.

"It was about what we expected," Laurin said. "It wasn't a big jump up or

much different from his other races. He's won five in a row. He just keeps on winning."

The one thing he has missed this year is real competition or any adversity of any kind. Although all his victories last year were earned off the pace, this year he has found himself on the lead without a straw in his path every time.

"That's just coincidence," Laurin said. "We never wanted the lead. When they stop running such slow fractions, we'll stop being on the lead. I can't see him being in front all the way Saturday."

That is indeed unlikely with one-dimensional front-runners such as Eternal Prince and Spend A Buck in the race. Chief's Crown figures to be slightly off their pace and then to make his move on the far turn, slightly before the cavalry of stretch runners, led by Proud Truth, Rhoman Rule and Tank's Prospect, begins to charge. If the colt finds himself in close quarters, he will be able to pull away.

"Sure," Laurin says. "He does what ever he has to do to win."

John Veitch, who trains Proud Truth, the likely second choice, said, "Horses run full tilt 99 percent of the time. People talk about how horses could win by more if they were pressed, or how they do just barely enough to win. I don't buy the idea of horses figuring out the minimum they have to do to win and then doing only that."

Veitch gets an argument on that score from Eddie Sweat, Chief's Crown's groom. Sweat knows a little about what it takes to win a Derby, having been the groom for Riva Ridge and Secretariat, who won the Derby in 1972 and 1973 while working for the trainer Lucien Laurin, Roger's father.

"This colt is no Secretariat," Sweat says, "but he's a lot like Riva Ridge. He acts just like him, eats like him, same personality. He's a smart, quiet horse, all business when he goes to the races. He's got what it takes to win races and he can win the Derby."

Nordiques, in Overtime, Win Battle of Quebec

United Press International

MONTREAL — The Battle of Quebec may have turned on one point — the Montreal Canadiens can't beat the Quebec Nordiques in overtime.

When Peter Stastny scored at 2:22 of overtime Thursday night, Quebec defeated Montreal 3-2, to advance to the Stanley Cup semifinals. In taking the Adams Division

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

championship series, 4-3, the Nordiques won three times in overtime. Quebec next meets the Philadelphia Flyers in the best-of-seven Wales Conference finals. The Nordiques will have the home-ice advantage with Game 1 Sunday night at the Coliseum.

The Nordiques have already won "provincial bragging rights for a year."

"It won't be the same feeling," Quebec goalie Mario Gosselin said of the coming series against Philadelphia. "About 90 percent of the people living in Quebec won't feel as intense about it."

"Both sides had chances," Montreal Coach Jacques Lemire said. "We just didn't take advantage of ours."

In five overtime playoff games over three years, Montreal has yet to defeat Quebec.

"Sometimes it seems as though there's no justice," Stastny said. "Seven games and one mistake, and one team must lose. It's too bad they both can't win, but I'm glad we came up winners."

Quebec rookie Bruce Bell opened the scoring at 3:27 of the first period and Jean-Francois Sauve gave Quebec a 2-0 lead at 1:24 of the second period on a 50-foot slapshot.

'The Worst Way to Lose': A's Defeat Brewers, 5-4

The Associated Press

OAKLAND, California — It was a tough loss, and therefore an easy one for Milwaukee Brewers Manager George Bamberger to second-guess.

"There couldn't be a worse way to lose," he said after the Oakland A's put together four two-out hits

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

in the bottom of the ninth inning off Rollie Fingers and Ray Seaver for a dramatic 5-4 victory Thursday that snapped a seven-game losing streak.

Bamberger conceded that he might have made a mistake when he lifted Fingers, the major league's all-time save leader, after he had given up a two-out single to Bruce Bochte.

Left-hander Ray Seaver came in to face left-handed batter Mike Davis, but the strategy backfired when Davis singled. Donnie Hill followed with the game-tying single and Alfredo Griffin knocked in the winning run.

"In the middle of the year, I might not have taken Rollie out,"

Bamberger said. "Right now, I wish I'd have left him in."

Red Sox 2, Mariners 1

In Seattle, Al Nipper and two relievers combined on a five-hitter and Rich Gosselin cracked a home run to lead Boston over Seattle. Nipper held the Mariners scoreless until they punched around a run on Phil Bradley's sacrifice fly in the eighth. Bob Ojeda and Bob Stanley finished up, with Stanley recording his fourth save. Gosselin, the Boston catcher, lined a homer off Seattle starter Mike Moore in the second. The Red Sox scored the winning run in the fourth on an RBI single by Jackie Gutierrez.

Angels 3, Blue Jays 2

In Anaheim, California, Juan Beniquez's pinch single with two outs in the bottom of the ninth boosted California over Toronto. With the Blue Jays leading 2-1, Ruppert Jones led off with a single and took second on a sacrifice by Doug DeCinces. Reggie Jackson walked, and Rob Wilfong singled to score Jones with the tying run. Beniquez then singled home Jackson for the game winner.

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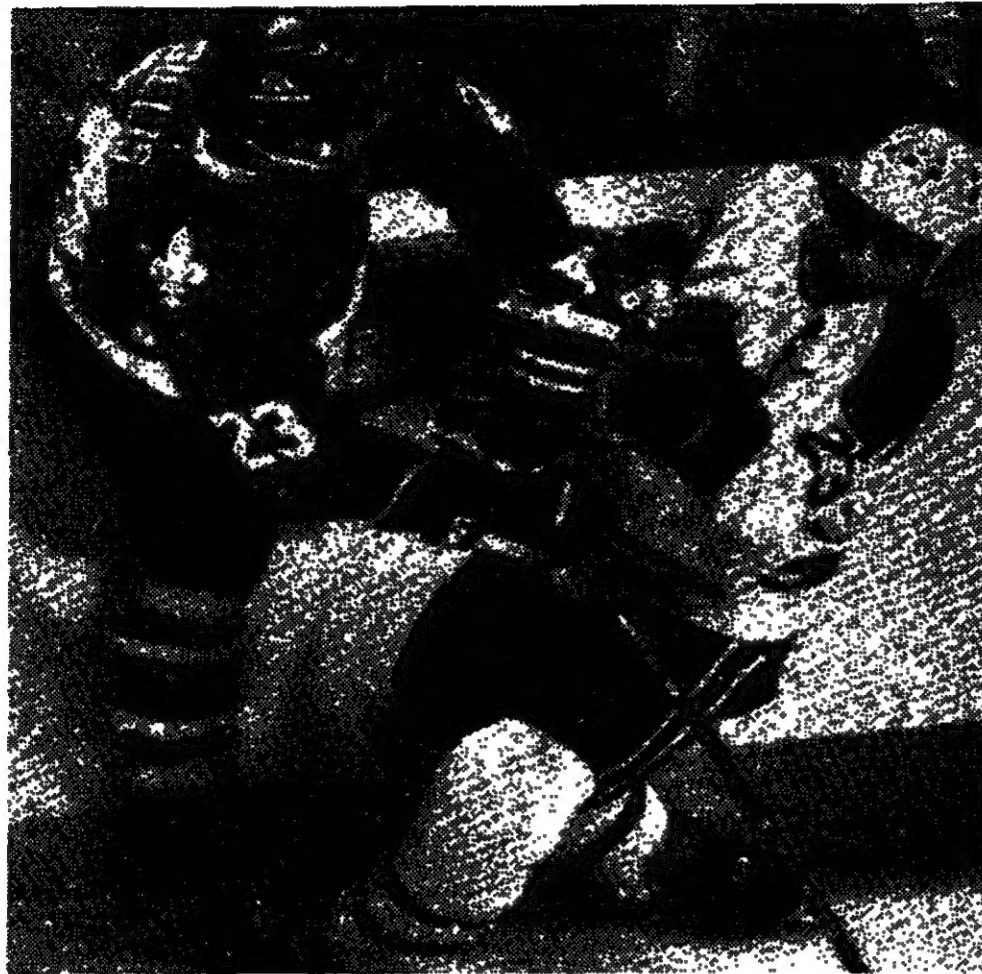
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The Canadiens' Bob Gainey, right, and Nordiques' Paul Gillis up against the boards.

Czechoslovakia Wins Gold in Hockey

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PRAGUE — Leftwinger Jiri Sedba turned from a relatively unknown player into a national hero Friday as he banged in a hat trick to give Czechoslovakia a 5-3 victory over Canada, its first world ice hockey title since 1977.

In the game for the bronze medal, the Soviet Union defeated the United States, 10-3, in a match ending that included one of the worst brawls ever at the international level, all 44 players from both sides ending up on the ice.

Sedba's most stunning goal and the one that turned the game to Czechoslovakia's favor came at 13:00 of the second period with the game tied 2-2 and the Canadians holding a one-man advantage. Sedba stole the puck from defenseman Larry Murphy, was chased down the rink by Scott Stevens, pivoted around him to break free,

then skated in on goaltender Pat Riffin and deked him as well.

The Czechoslovakians, supported by a wild, flag-waving crowd of 14,000, won all three medal-round games in the eight-team tournament. The key game was an emotional 2-1 victory over the defending champion Soviet Union in the medal-round opener. Then, they trounced the United States, 11-2.

Canada has not won a world championship since 1961. In the U.S.-Soviet game, play was interrupted for several minutes in the third period as players lashed out at anyone on the opposing team. Teammates ran on from the benches in support.

The Soviet Union had earlier demonstrated its clear superiority, leading 9-0 before the United States managed to score.

"If anyone would have told me before the tournament that we

would play the Russians for the bronze medal, I would have considered him crazy," said Art Berglund, general manager of the U.S. team.

"Even fourth, we accomplished more here than we expected. We beat both gold medal contenders in the preliminaries. This was our best showing in a world championship for two decades."

On Thursday, Finland downed Sweden, 6-1, and West Germany defeated East Germany, 4-1, in the final games of the relegation playoffs.

Sweden played a listless game to finish behind Finland for the first time in the history of the world championship. The Finns scored top spot in the relegation round, or fifth overall, while Sweden finished sixth, its worst showing since 1937.

West Germany finished seventh, and East Germany last. (UPI/AP)

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE	G	A	B	R	H	Pct.
Murphy, Atl.	26	71	30	27	375	
Milling, Min.	19	40	11	22	363	
Herr, St.	20	74	13	28	378	
Vogler, Phil.	28	75	11	27	360	
Ortiz, Phil.	14	45	5	16	354	
Wallach, Mon.	21	78	9	27	344	
Crut, Pitt.	21	86	11	29	327	
Deane, Mon.	19	75	12	23	323	
Carson, Phil.	19	47	6	15	319	
Reiser, N.Y.	19	72	8	23	319	
Hammer, Atlanta	21	72	8	23	319	

Basketball

NBA Playoffs

THURSDAY'S RESULTS	W	L
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Detroit	34	24
Louisville 10-18 2-17, Toronto 9-18 1-10 2-17		
Dallas 11-19 5-4 27, Bird 8-28 7-7 25, Rebounds: Boston 58 (Bird 13); Detroit 54 (Lambert 13); Atlanta 54 (Bird 13); Detroit 26 (Thomas 14).		

CONFERENCE SEMIFINALS

(Eastern leads series 2-1)

May 5: Boston at Detroit

May 6: Detroit at Boston

May 7: Boston at Detroit

May 8: Detroit at Boston

(Midwest leads series 2-1)

May 3: Milwaukee at Philadelphia

May 4: Milwaukee at Philadelphia

May 5: Philadelphia at Milwaukee

May 6: Milwaukee at Philadelphia

May 7: Philadelphia at Milwaukee

(Western leads series 2-1)

May 3: Denver at Utah

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Pistons Stifle Bird for Victory

United Press International

DETROIT — Larry Bird was held to 2 points in the fourth quarter while Terry Tyler scored 16 of his 18 points, carrying the Detroit Pistons to a 125-117 victory over the Boston Celtics in their Eastern Conference series.

The Pistons trail 2-1 in the best-of-seven National Basketball Association series. Game 4 is in Detroit Sunday. In Denver, in the other quarterfinal playoff game Thurs-

